

## PAGEANTRY AND CRIME OF EUROPE

SHOWN IN CABLEGRAMS FROM  
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH CORRESPONDENTROYAL WOMEN  
TO AID REFORMPrincesses' Sisters to Lend Their  
Influence.

## PURIFY GERMAN MORALS.

Efforts to be Directed To-  
wards the Aristocracy.Twenty-nine Titled Ladies Have Taken  
an Active Interest in This Work,  
and Are Going at It in a  
Business-Like Way.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
BERLIN, Jan. 3.—German princesses to  
be number of 29 have made a solemn  
vow to reform the morals of the Father-  
land. They will work in two directions.  
First, they will seek to establish in-  
stitutions for redeeming unfortunate fallen  
women.Second, they will bring their so-called  
influence to bear on men in high stations  
to take up strong ground against im-  
morality.Two of the 29 are Queens—the Queens  
of Wurttemberg and Saxony. Thirty-five  
belong to reigning houses in various parts  
of Germany. The number of royal high-  
nesses, aristocrats, high-born and excellent  
in the most stimulating and doubtless  
will tell on German public opinion.These women are going about their work  
in business fashion. Their first meeting  
was held in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Only  
20 others were present, although 25 were  
expected.They had high tea in the principal hotel  
of the place, and the proceedings, to which  
no man was admitted, were prolonged.  
Judging, however, from the noise in the  
room in which they met the meeting was  
animated and not infrequently jocund.Presided Over  
by a Princess.At this meeting the Princess of Waldeck-  
Pyrmont presided. She is a stately, hand-  
some personage, with beautiful voice and  
lovely hair. She rules socially in her own  
little principality with a rod of iron—yet  
beside the unfortunate male transgressor  
who gets into her clutches in Pyrmont. He  
is sufficiently excused from her court.Another important personage in the  
Frankfurt meeting is the Duchess of  
Urach, one of the sweetest of the younger  
German duchesses, a woman of a fine mind,  
winning in all her ways, graceful as a  
swan. She is a Wurttemberg lady. Her  
castle and gardens are models of care and  
show what culture and refinement in their  
mistress can accomplish. She is the secre-  
tary of the association.The next meeting was held at Cassel,  
and was better attended, not probably by  
princesses, but by their business representa-  
tives, women who mean to work hard  
to carry this thing through.No particulars as to the resolutions  
adopted have been to light, but enough  
is known to assume that the crusade has  
begun.One woman said she was going to begin  
that very day to influence her men friends  
to do their utmost to change the prevalent  
state of affairs.Another said she must get to work at  
once among the hapless women. She spoiled  
an otherwise admirable speech by refer-  
ence to the shocking morality of the "low-  
er order," and was speedily brought to  
book by a friend with the remark that in  
the matter of morality there was little to  
choose between the aristocracy and the  
working classes.And every princess in the room applauded.  
At least, rumor has it, no such vulgar  
person as a reporter being present  
among this bevy of aristocratic dames.A leading spirit at the Cassel meeting  
was the Duchess Frederick Ferdinand of  
Schleswig-Holstein, a woman who comes  
from a fine race of pure and heroic men.Duchess of Ratibor  
Will Give Grand Aid.Another was the Duchess of Ratibor, a  
woman of tremendous energy and one of  
the leaders of Berlin society. She is con-  
stantly in and out of Emperor William's  
court and exercises a tremendous influence  
in military circles. She is one of the best  
dressers of German women.FROM NEW YORK BY  
MOTOR TO SAN FRANCISCOSpecial Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Earl and Countess  
of Carnarvon are about to set out on a  
prolonged tour of the United States, and  
propose to go from New York to San Fran-  
cisco by motor—if that is practicable. They  
are both ardent motorists, and it is said  
that the earl has the record for the great-  
est number of miles for driving at excessive  
speed in England.He is the son of the Earl of Carnarvon,  
who was secretary of state for the colonies  
under Disraeli, and was lord lieutenant  
of Ireland in Lord Salisbury's first adminis-  
tration. The present Lord Carnarvon has  
taken no part in politics, but is a good deal  
devoted to sport.A good many ladies are mentioned from  
time to time as being "the best-dressed  
woman in London," but many people con-  
tend that none of them has a better claim  
to that distinction than the Countess of  
Carnarvon, whose toilets are always the  
very height of taste.The Carnarvons have one of the finest  
residences in England—Highclere Castle—  
and since his acquisition of fortune through  
his marriage Lord Carnarvon entertains  
largely there. He is a talented, cultivatedman, and much in request, while the amia-  
bility and sweetness of his pretty wife make  
her popular. She is devoted to her children,  
of whom she has three. Indeed, it is a  
source of wonder to her friends how she  
can tear herself away from them long  
enough to visit the United States.ENVOY TO VIENNA  
MEETS A REBUFFSTORES REQUEST FOR PRESEN-  
TATION IS REFUSED.

## FIRST REQUEST IS REFUSED

Wished to Be Presented by His Pre-  
decessor, but Court Etiquette  
Would Not Allow the  
Precedent.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The new American am-  
bassador, Bellamy Storer, has attempted  
a very unusual thing, and has not been suc-  
cessful.When Mr. McCormick succeeded Charle-  
manne Tower, some years ago, it was an-  
nounced that Mr. Tower should take leave  
of Emperor Francis Joseph at the same  
hour that Mr. McCormick presented his  
credentials, and in leaving the Emperor's  
presence, Mr. Tower presented Mr. Mc-  
Cormick, who was to present his creden-  
tials for the new minister.Mr. Storer begged that the same cere-  
monial might be observed in his case, but  
his request was refused, though this would  
not have mattered. The court had its rea-  
sons for refusing, though it did not state  
them. However, Mr. Storer repeated his re-  
quest, only to be refused a second time.Of course, Mr. Storer committed a breach  
of diplomatic etiquette. The American  
representative is on the same footing  
as the ambassador of Germany, England,  
France, Italy and Spain, but in certain  
questions of etiquette the date of the diplo-  
matic appointment decides questions of pre-  
cedence. The new German ambassador,  
Count Wedel, was asked to hasten his ar-  
rival, as the Emperor wished to have him  
present his credentials before Mr. Storer  
was allowed to do so.The Emperor has received the parting  
visit of Mr. McCormick, whom he distin-  
guished by bidding him a particularly  
warm good-bye, and by presenting him his  
photograph in a beautiful frame, and with  
an autograph dedication.

## NEW YORK GIRL'S TRIUMPH.

Mrs. Guy Chetwynd's Toilette at Mrs.  
Ronald's New Year's Party.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—Quite a stir was  
caused at Mrs. Ronald's New Year's party  
by the arrival of Mrs. Guy Chetwynd, for-  
merly Mrs. Rosaline Stoor of New York.  
A beautiful gown of green with a hat to  
match, trimmed with pearls and jewels,  
while the dress was ablaze with diamonds  
and the clasp in her hair was a superb di-  
amond ornament. Around her throat she  
wore a double string of exquisite pearls.  
Her cloak was of chinchilla. She went  
with the Countess of Romney, who intro-  
duced her all around. There was no sing-  
ing, but the soft instrumental music per-  
mitted conversation, and the graphophone  
was delightful to all.Mrs. Ronald's beautiful Christmas and  
New Year's gifts were displayed. The  
King and the Queen sent framed photo-  
graphs. A card with the Queen's own  
handwriting had the words: "To Dear  
Mrs. Ronald, from Alexandra."

Little Miss Clover Recovering.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Richardson  
Clover's little girl is recovering from a  
severe attack of pneumonia. For a time  
she was in a very bad way, but now she  
is getting on her feet. Thursday, for the first time in six  
months, Clover was able to go out.KAISER BECOMES  
A MODEL FARMERHIS GRAIN, DAIRY AND HOGS  
ARE OBJECT LESSONS.

## PROUDEST OF HIS POTATOES

In Four Years He Has Transformed a  
Worthless Place into an Estate  
That Is Making Money.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Emperor William has  
been directing much attention lately to ag-  
riculture. He says if German farmers  
would only take lessons from scientific  
farmers in England or the United States  
they could increase their crops and im-  
prove their condition without state aid.His model farm in Cardingen is being rap-  
idly transformed into an agricultural show  
place. When the Emperor took possession  
of it four years ago it was in a condition  
of wreck, both houses and estate, badly  
drained, badly stocked and yielding no crop  
worth speaking of. In four years he  
changed everything. The house is now a  
charming English country house and shoot-  
ing lodge combined, and the estate of about  
8000 acres, half forest, is in a fair way to  
add \$30,000 a year to the Emperor's reve-  
nues.Four years ago only rye and potatoes  
were grown in Cardingen. The Emperor has  
introduced wheat, oats and barley and  
mangel wurzel for cattle. He has put 150  
cows on the estate, and every day their  
produce goes to Danzig and other towns  
in the vicinity.The Cardingen milk, cream, butter and  
cheese have become famous throughout the  
east of Germany, and command the highest  
prices.The Emperor's new dairy is modeled upon  
the Windsor establishment. A spirit motor  
supplies all the power needed.During his recent stay in Cardingen the  
Emperor read up all the latest English  
books on dairy farming.His attention has also been directed to  
a better breed of swine. He has just bought  
a farm adjoining Cardingen, a place called  
Kieckhof, where he has installed some of  
the best Westphalian breeds.But he is proudest of his potatoes. In  
four years he has replaced the poor, soapy  
potatoes which used to grow in Cardingen  
with a splendid fourly article admired all  
over the country side. The potato output  
of Cardingen this year was over 1000 tons.

## THE AMERICAN CAKE WALK

Was the Most Popular and Successful  
Feature of the Covent Garden  
Dress Ball.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—The New Year's Eve  
fancy dress ball in the Covent Garden The-  
atre was an extremely gay and brilliant af-  
fair.SCHWAB STATUES  
TO COST \$150,000SCULPTOR GEROME SHOWS THE  
MODELS IN CLAY.

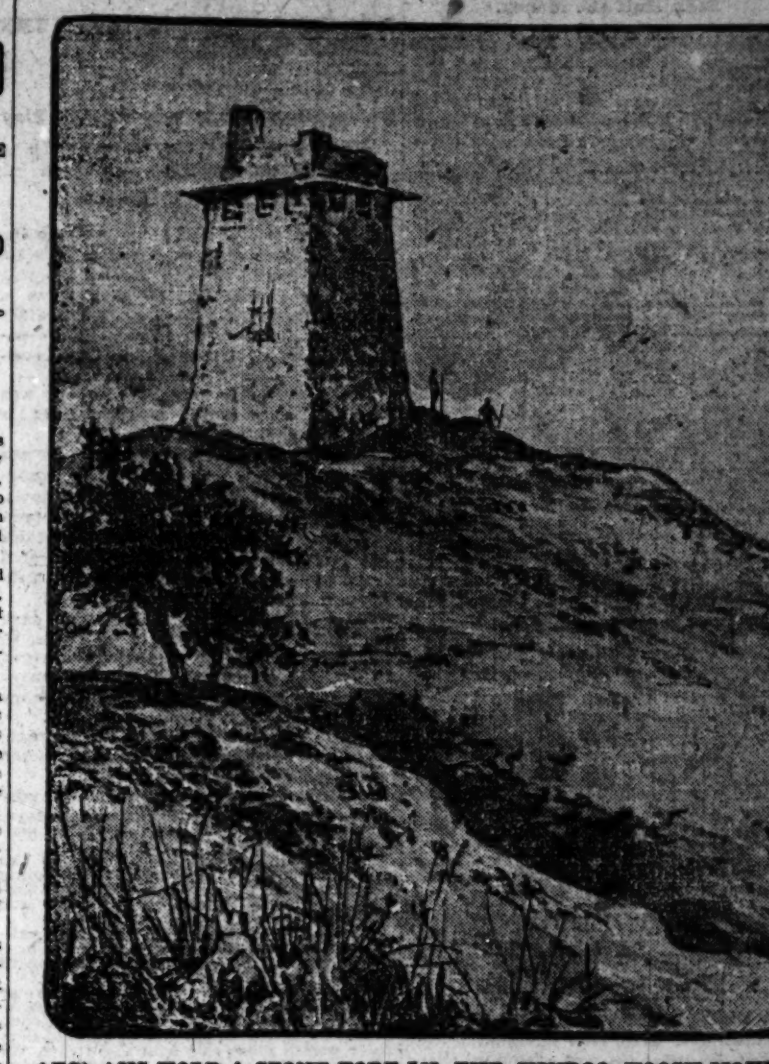
## STEEL KING SATISFIED

French Artist Will Do a Group for the  
Hall and Ship All the Bronzes  
in November.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Jan. 3.—The two bronze statues  
ordered by Charles M. Schwab, for his new  
mansion in Riverside Drive, New York,  
were shown in their clay model form to the  
correspondent of the Post-Dispatch  
today by Jean Leon Gerome, the celebrated  
French sculptor.The two bronzes are to cost \$150,000 and  
in a way symbolize, as nearly as possible,  
Mr. Schwab's life and the two principal  
factors in the industry to which his career  
has been devoted, the artisan and the met-  
al in which he works.One statue represents labor and is a  
splendid figure of a workman in life-like  
attitude, brawny and muscular. He looks  
the perfect type of manhood, and, as he  
stands with the implements of his trade  
around him, is fittingly emblematic of the  
industry Mr. Schwab wishes to be depicted.The other figure symbolizes the science of  
metallurgy and is a graceful female fig-  
ure, draped and wearing a laurel wreath.  
She stands in contemplative mood, and  
forms a striking contrast to the energy of  
the companion statue.M. Gerome exhibited articles, photographs  
and documents sent to him from Pitts-  
burg by the orders of Mr. Schwab, to assist  
him in his designs. Among the character-  
istic accessories are a pair of shoes such as  
are worn by the steel workmen, and there  
are also a shirt and a pair of trousers  
that have done duty on the body of a real  
son of toil.Maurice Herbert of New York, the archi-  
tect for Mr. Schwab's new house, sent two  
sketches from New York to Pittsburg to se-  
cure photographs, sketches, clothing and  
other things for the use of the French  
sculptor, and these have been of immense  
advantage to him in securing the truthful  
portraiture.When Mr. Schwab passed through Paris  
on his way to the Riviera, he saw that  
Schwab visited the studio of M. Gerome  
in the boulevard Chevre, and made a  
careful study of the work as shown by the  
models. Mr. Schwab told M. Gerome that  
he was entirely satisfied with the sculp-  
tor's conception of the figures and di-  
rected him to proceed with the casting in  
bronze.Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were accompanied  
on their visit to the studio by an inter-  
preter, for although the steel king under-  
stands French well, he hesitates at speak-  
ing it.The two statues will measure seven feet  
in height and will be supported on huge  
marble pedestals. They will be placed in  
the art gallery, which will be located in  
the northeastern corner of the mansion.The bronzes will be cast in France, and  
will not be finished for three weeks. The  
pedestals are to be made in the United  
States, as Mr. Schwab believes in patroniz-  
ing the industries and arts of his native  
country whenever possible.As soon as M. Gerome has finished the  
two statues he will begin work upon a  
group designed for the grand hall of the  
Schwab mansion.The statue of the steel king will be sent in one ship-  
ment and will not arrive on the other side  
until about Nov. 1, 1903.It is understood Mr. Schwab proposes  
to eat his next Christmas dinner in his  
new house.

## STILL CLINGS TO FRANCIS

Carstairs' Husband Loved Her So Well  
He Offered to Forget All if She  
Would Be His Alone.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Carstairs, who  
last week divorced his English American  
wife, formerly Miss Bortwick, is now in  
London, and makes no secret of his grief  
at the step he felt compelled to take. He was  
so deeply in love with his wife that up to  
the trial he used every possible mode of  
persuasion to get her to renounce Mr.  
Francis. He begged for reconciliation, of-  
fering to forget the past, and asking  
for a fresh start, provided she would dis-  
miss Francis from her mind forever.This Mrs. Carstairs absolutely refused to  
do, but she was willing to return to her  
husband on conditions that occasionally  
Mr. Francis could be received at her hus-  
band's home as his friend.

## SIX MEN CHECK A BRITISH ARMY

AFGHANS HOLD A STONE FORT IN THE HINDOO KOOSH MOUN-  
TAINS UNTIL LITERALLY SHOT TO PIECES.LONDON, Jan. 3.—From the Afghan  
frontier, the home of the Waziris, one of  
the most warlike tribes in the Hindoo  
Koosh mountains, comes a story of a de-  
fense of a small stone hut by six men  
against a British column, in which the  
losses on the side of the conquerors were  
heavy. None of the men who refused to  
surrender lived, but fought desperately  
even after the fort was stormed and every-  
thing combustible was set on fire.Col. Tonney, commanding the south  
column of the expedition engaged in put-  
ting down the uprising of the Waziri  
tribesmen, after a long and toilsome march  
through the Gendian mountains and the  
lower foothills of the Hindoo Koosh, ar-  
rived at a pass near Gumatt. On at-  
tempting to make a way through the pass  
he found it was defended by a small but  
solid stone tower, built in such a position  
that huge stones could be rolled on troops  
passing in the cleft below without the de-  
fenders being exposed to fire. One detach-  
ment of native troops was nearly crushed  
under a massive rock, but the stone and  
field fell too soon and all escaped.Col. Tonney then ordered a halt  
and the field guns were brought to bear  
on the fort. The defenders, however, were  
armed with rifles and appeared to be fair-  
ly good marksmen, inasmuch that the fire  
of the field guns was weakened by the  
manner in which the gunners were picked  
off. Finally the shells made a breach and  
it was growing toward evening and  
Col. Tonney feared to have the menescape he ordered that the place be  
stormed.Together, with Capt. G. White of the  
Third Sikhs, he led the storming party.  
Capt. White was killed as he entered the  
breach and Col. Tonney was fatally  
wounded, dying a few hours later. Lieut.  
Avery and eight of the native troops were  
severely wounded, while many were slightly  
wounded. After the smoke of the battle  
had cleared away it was found that the de-  
fenders of the fort had been but six in  
number, although they had held the British  
column at bay for a whole day.

Is of Importance.

The punitive expedition against the  
Waziris has a deeper import than merely to  
avenge the white men slain by them in their  
outbreak of last month. In the famous up-  
rising of a year ago, when the sultana,  
chief widow of Abdur Rahman, raised an  
important insurrection, the Waziris were  
her strongest supporters.Indeed, it was the Waziris who accom-  
panied her on her famous ride through the  
streets of Kabul, when on the occasion of  
the absence of her husband the inhabitants  
of that town were plotting against their  
ruler and a mad troop thundered out of  
the fortified palace gates. A heavily veiled  
woman with a sword, who was no other  
than the sultana, that troop went through  
the city from end to end, and every man,  
woman and child on the streets was slain  
and mutilated. Then the savage Queen and  
her scarcely more savage men rode back to  
the palace. One of the victims of this wild  
ride was a clerk of the British representa-  
tive, and for this crime the Waziris have  
not yet been adequately dealt with.

## A DISAPPEARING PAPER

New Invention That Will Be Useful in  
These Days of Scandals and  
"Little Papers."Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Jan. 3.—Invisible ink and "sym-  
pathetic" ink are beaten entirely by a new  
development in preparations of this nature  
reported by the trade journal, La Papeterie.  
This is nothing less than a disappearing  
paper. The paper intended for this tem-  
porary use is submitted to the following  
process:  
It is first steeped in acid (sulphuric acid  
by preference), diluted according to the  
degree of use. It is intended the material  
should possess. It is afterward dried and  
glazed and the acid superficially neutralized  
by means of ammoniac vapor.  
But the acid still remains in the pores, and  
that paper is infallibly doomed, after an  
existence more or less prolonged, as the  
case may be.  
It is certainly a most useful invention and  
should commend itself strongly in these  
days of scandals and "little papers."

## PEASANT REBUKED THE QUEEN

But Wilhelmnia of Holland Only Made  
Her Prettiest Excuses for Jostling  
Another Skater.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
ROTTERDAM, Jan. 3.—A delightful in-  
cidents, illustrative of the simplicity of  
Queen Wilhelmnia, has just crept out.  
The youthful ruler of Holland was skat-  
ing near her royal chateau of Cape Hat  
Loo on the canal one night recently. In  
the course of a rapid spin she ran against  
a peasant woman who was skating in  
the opposite direction. The peasant woman  
was put out of humor at being jostled  
and expressed her dissatisfaction by sev-  
eral irreverent remarks.  
The Queen, instead of taking offense,  
excused herself for her awkwardness, and  
skated away. The peasant woman was  
dismayed when she was informed that  
it was no other than her new queen upon  
whom she had vented her temper.CZAR'S LIFE IN  
LOVED LIVIAThere He Drops All  
Cares of State.

## LIVES IDEAL FAMILY

ENGLISH IS THE TONGUE  
IN THE HOUSEHOLD."Father, Come to Breakfast, W  
not Wait Any Longer?" Was  
Way His Child Called His  
From an Imperial  
Minister.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
ODESSA, Russia, Jan. 3.—Disquiet  
talks about the Czar's health are  
out.The pressure of empire is telling on  
a constitution never strong, a nervo-  
us system which received a shock in a  
Japan years ago, when a Japanese  
attacked him, has been over-  
work which it cannot carry, or  
advice of his physicians he is in-  
tend to seek rest and change.Yalta, where the Czar's Crime-  
dence, Livadia, is situated in one  
lovely place on earth, sheltered  
north by a range of high hills,  
break the cold winds coming from  
Arctic without an interruption, it is  
a lovely bay, the waters of which,  
on the rarest occasion, rival the sea  
and much of the Russian coast. The  
hills are picturesque villages  
Crimean Tatars, lying low in the  
chards and cypress groves, and in the  
er rocky slopes the olive and vine  
home.

## The Loveliest

Retreat in Creation.

Livadia itself is a paradise. There  
have lavished their leisure to make  
it the loveliest retreat in Russia. It  
house itself is a masterpiece of archi-  
tecture, but as a residence, it is a  
paradise. There is a fine view of  
about it, a marvelous beauty of  
grounds, which mark them as  
one who has unimpaired health  
and an army of servants.In Livadia the Czar throws away  
Ministers and messengers come  
courtesy buss about, but they are  
by the Emperor as friends whom I  
away in St. Petersburg, and where  
business is done they sit together  
veranda, smoke cigarettes and look  
the blue waters of the Black Sea  
slow course of some passing state  
the horizon.

## Takes a Walk

Before Breakfast.

He dresses lightly—it is said with  
one on a collar—and takes a walk  
through the grounds with half a  
terrier at his heels, and Tatiana,  
the eldest little grand duchess  
behind.At 8 o'clock there is coffee, but  
family is present, and Olga, the  
daughter, her father's image, has  
as near him as she can squeeze  
chair.Marie, the third, is shy and re-  
sist pokes gentle fun at her until, at  
last, they all laugh. And Tatiana,  
youngest, is only a year and a  
not big enough yet to join in the  
these occasions the Czar is the  
of mortals and he looks it.Afterward come the ministers as  
series with their portfolios and a  
and "acts," as they call their  
state documents.The Czar reads them all, slays  
at them until midnight, while his  
with the children, sometimes romp  
when nobody is looking, her  
hair hanging down her back, as  
about.

## Imperial Call to Breakfast

When the Czar was deeply im-  
a series of state papers with him  
of the interior the other day, the  
suddenly opened and Olga, ap-  
"Father," she said in the best of En-  
"come to breakfast. We cannot wait  
longer."And Olga worried around until  
mighty monarch had to leave his mini-  
and, seating her in his arms, off  
marched to breakfast, the minister  
ing and bowing at the writing table.The luncheon is a simple affair, but  
are always from a score to a dozen  
flowers present, and any minister who  
be in Yalta.The little grand duchesses are there  
and worry the lives out of the  
stiffness with their droll questions, to  
finite amusement of their parents.Tatiana recently asked a stiff and  
young captain in the navy if he had  
little girls like her, and when he said  
that he had not, she asked: "Why  
when he reddened at this the little  
duchess told him she liked him  
when he looked cool than when he  
hot."At their 8 o'clock tea there is also  
fun. The Czarina invariably makes  
herself, after putting on the diamond  
slit and lace apron, just as she did  
old Darmstadt home, and the court  
prepare the bread and butter.They all struggle back to Livadia  
7 o'clock they dine. The evening  
voted by the Czar a work, but  
clock he comes and just as she did  
drawing room and then there is a  
degree of what or preference, at  
Carina, who does not play car-  
down to the piano and plays the  
she learned in her German years  
of Beethoven and gentle air  
eighteenth century French song  
when she is into so

## MRS. PAGET TO RETURN.

Suddenly Decided to Visit New York,  
Called by Pressing Business.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—After a jolly Christ-  
mas spent at Chatsworth, Mrs. Arthur  
Paget is just back in London and is busy  
getting ready for a visit to New York. She  
will sail from London on the Lucania to-  
morrow. She only decided to go  
lastly a week ago on business of  
nature. She had a time to let  
on the other side, but of her



# LIND MAN CURED BY A DREAM

After Being Blind Six Years His Mother Appeared to Him and at Once He Could See.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—Robert J. Lind, a veteran of the Mexican war, is now living at the soldiers' home at Santa Monica. He is today, at the age of 75 years, in a fair state of preservation, and is the following remarkable story of how he was cured of blindness, which, having been caused by cold contracted on a hunting trip, continued six years, until cured by a dream.

Lind had never seen his mother and was brought up by his father's relatives. In this dream he who could only see finger in outline when placed up to his eye, plainly saw two women come up the corridor; they parted and one opened a door and entered. Lind says he knew that she was his mother, although he had never seen her. She came to him in a white dress, and he saw her face and hair. He was in a state of great excitement and said: "My son, I will cure you." He was only a moment, and walked away as quietly as she had entered. He was in a state of great excitement and said: "My son, I will cure you." He was only a moment, and walked away as quietly as she had entered.

**LAW IS ON TAFT'S SIDE.**  
ANITA, Jan. 2.—Solicitor General A. A. in a written opinion, sustains Gov. Taft's contention that he is not in a position to interfere regarding the possession of Roman Catholic property received independent Catholics, and that the must settle the question.

## HOW TO DRINK MILK.

It Disagrees With Some People.  
Then one needs a reviving stimulant. Exhaustion nothing can rival the effects of hot milk. It is a fact that some people say they cannot digest milk. These are the people who drink it in quickly so that the digestive acids, playing around it, form large curds, giving trouble before they can be absorbed. The right way is to sip the milk in small amounts, so that each mouthful ascends into the stomach, is surrounded by the gastric fluid, and when the stomach is down the effect is that only mass of curds, in and out of the keener gastric juices course, doing their work of turning the into peptones that the tissues can up.

To make sure of complete digestion take two or three of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which contain increased quantity and efficiency of the gastric juices and supply natural digestive ferments which lack.

St. Anna Folger, a professional nurse, king of the value of Stuart's Tablets, writes: "In adult patients suffering from severe illness and especially in children where milk disagrees, two tablets overcome any difficulty in strengthening the stomach in a remarkably short time. I myself have them daily for years, when my own system has suffered from the irregularity of food and loss of sleep consequent upon occupation."

Only children and invalids but people and others whose meals are irregular or irregular will find Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets of the value in keeping up the tone and vigor of the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only active digestive ferments, the lack of which is really the only cause of indigestion and stomach troubles. Regular daily use of them after meals will probably cure any case of stomach trouble except such as arises from cancer or ulceration.

Druggists have said that they sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than all stomach remedies combined.

# MEN

are suffering with any disease of a Private or Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Gleet, Inflammation, Discharge, or any other condition, Dr. Charles' Flesh Food will give instant relief and a speedy cure.

## SKEN'S PAINLESS \$1 STRICTURE CURE.

A continued marvelous success warrants us in stating every case of SKEN'S PAINLESS STRICTURE CURE, and every trace of these diseases by dissolving the obstructions and restoring the normal flow of urine, and the system to its normal state. No change in diet or business. No treatment, except the use of the medicine. No change in diet or business. No treatment, except the use of the medicine.

# MEN

Cured While You Sleep In Fifteen Days. PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

## Stricture

is painlessly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food. The medicine is absorbed and removed from the system, and the system is restored to its normal state. No change in diet or business. No treatment, except the use of the medicine.

# aricocele

The accumulation of blood in the scrotum, which is the disease of the blood vessels, is the cause of the disease. The disease is cured by the use of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food. The medicine is absorbed and removed from the system, and the system is restored to its normal state. No change in diet or business. No treatment, except the use of the medicine.

# FAILED TO RAFFLE

HIS CHICKEN FARM IN GREAT SOUTHWEST

HAD PERSONS TO GUESS ON A JAR OF BEANS.

## A. L. WORTHINGTON'S PLAN

Raised Only \$3000 of the \$35,000 Needed and Now He Is Paying Back Half the Money.

TOLEDO, Jan. 2.—The plan of A. L. Worthington of Elvira to give away \$35,000 chicken farm, which was exploited for the public some time ago, has proved a failure, and it is said there are in consequence 300 disappointed people, all of whom have lost money in the enterprise.

Worthington could not find a buyer for his farm, and decided to sell prescriptions for the cure of the chicken farm. He had about \$3000 had been spent in the venture. The plan was to give away a certain two-gallon jar, the person who guessed the exact number of beans to get the farm. There was a stipulation made, however, that the receipts from the sale of the prescriptions should amount to \$35,000. After about \$3000 had been spent in the venture, the public began to take notice. In the meantime Worthington had transferred the farm to Charles Squibbs, Blanchard, Le Masters and Taylor of Elvira banks to be held in trust for the person who made the correct guess.

## INCREASED BY \$3,500,000,000.

Big Additions to Assessments on Realty and Personalty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Real estate assessments in this city, according to the tax commissioners, have been increased nearly \$3,500,000,000 under the new system of taxation adopted by the fulton administration.

In last year's assessments real estate was valued at about \$1,300,000,000, and this year the assessments will reach a total of \$4,750,000,000.

While this tremendous increase in real estate valuations is being effected, the administration also is increasing by \$2,000,000,000 the personal assessments on personal property.

By these increases the tax commissioners believe the city rate for the current year can be cut in half. Instead of continuing the present rate of 2.27 a tax rate of 1.13 is proposed.

## ROOSTERS RUIN HIS TRADE.

Eastern Hotel Keeper Says Neighbors Fowl Drive Away Customers.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 2.—By a suit in equity the local court is asked to determine whether or not chickens are a nuisance.

H. M. Hillegas, a hotel proprietor of Columbia, prays that his neighbor, Peter Reinhardt, be legally restrained from raising fowls, because they keep up such an inordinate crowing and cackling at all hours of the night that the hotel boarders cannot sleep.

The court reserved its decision.

## Marvelous Growth of Hair.

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Compound That Grows Hair on a Bald Head in a Single Night.

Starting Announcement Causes Doctors to Marvel and Stand Dumbfounded at the Wonderful Cures.

The Discoverer Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many famous discoveries, the celebrated physician.

MISS CLARINE KERRY and Her Marvelous Growth of Hair.

at the head of the great Alhambra. Miss Kerry has just made a startling announcement that she has produced a compound that grows hair on a bald head in a single night.

# THE SENATE MUST SWINDLER GANG

FEARS NEW STATES MADE MILLIONS

ADMISSION WOULD BREAK UP THOUSANDS OF MILL OPERATIVES WERE DECEASED.

## VIEW OF MARCUS SMITH

The Delegate From Arizona Explains Obstacles in the Way of Statehood.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1235 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senatorial trust which controls the legislation of the American Congress is the real opposition to the statehood bills, said Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona this morning.

"It is suggested that the capital of the combined state be located in New Mexico. Should this be done there would be people living in the state of Arizona further away from the proposed state capital than New York is from Chicago."

"The added expense of transportation alone under such conditions would be greater for Arizona than the entire cost of territorial administration. The limit actions forced by such a combination would make state government inefficient."

"As to the senatorial trust I would say that there are a few senators in Congress who run the whole legislative show. The central authority of this trust is in New England."

"That is why the opposition to the statehood bills apparently comes direct from New England."

"The New England senators only represent the trust, which has a few representatives in other eastern states."

"If six United States senators were in from three new states the power of this trust would be broken. It is a fight for the life of the senatorial trust, nothing more and nothing less."

"We have the votes to win. We are ready for a fight. The senatorial trust is a thing they have complained of so often. Our leaders are Senators Fairbanks, Ekins, Forsaker, Quay and other big Republicans, and we will win out."

is perhaps as familiarly known to the ordinary homemaker as is Texas or Missouri. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and was at first huge in extent. Kansas and Nebraska were carved out of it. The Red river separated it from Texas as far west as the 100th meridian and thence its western limit ran northward to the parallel of 36.33 and westward to the east line of New Mexico. It had then the immense area of 69,400 square miles and 45,000 acres. It still contains about 2,500,000 acres of undeveloped land.

**MR. SPRAGUE SAYS**  
Pure food products are always served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms.

**WILL PROTECT NEGROES.**  
Governor of Louisiana Takes Action to Suppress White Lawbreakers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Under instructions from Gov. Long, Judge Robert Powell of the Seventh Judicial district of Mississippi will go at once to Amite, Lincoln and Franklin counties and hold court to suppress the lawlessness that has started there against the negroes. District Attorney Greaves will accompany him.

It is the heavy freight hauls that count in railroad earnings.

St. Louis, as the principal gateway to the Southwest, will receive the railroad officials' figure, 80 per cent of the traffic from the East and middle West of the country, with the exception of those points directly north of here.

The duty of caring for these travelers, and it is no small duty, is entrusted to the passenger representatives stationed during the hours of incoming and outgoing trains at Union Station.

These men are required to be on duty early and late. If a train is four hours behind time, or one scheduled, for example, to arrive at 6 in the evening does not arrive until a corresponding morning hour, the passenger agent must pass the weary hours in waiting—unless assured that his services will not be needed.

Usually there are a hundred requests made upon him during the course of a single day.

**MUST RECEIVE VISITORS.**  
In the first place, he receives daily from headquarters numerous orders requiring keen intelligence and unflinching promptness.

An hour later he may be burdened with a message reading something like this: "Prince of Siam arrives on Royal Blue Special at 8 a. m. See him."

That's all that is necessary. This order conveys to the passenger agent the duty of interviewing the prince's traveling escort, or at least those in charge of the party, and volunteering any accommodation.

The prince may want nothing. Again, he may keep the railroad representative on the jump for several minutes, but before he leaves the station the agent must have his return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

The prince's return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

His sunshine comes when his day's labor is at an end, and the last train of the evening whistles in or out of the station.

What Barney Frauenthal, the superintendent of the bureau of information, doesn't know about the different roads, the passenger agents can supply, and vice versa.

If you were to ask Barney the best line to Kansas City he would refuse to answer. There are passenger agents over there."

He would say, "and if I told you one road was better than another I would have it pouncing on me, and the one whose road I had indulged would immediately become my enemy."

# THE SENATE MUST SWINDLER GANG

FEARS NEW STATES MADE MILLIONS

ADMISSION WOULD BREAK UP THOUSANDS OF MILL OPERATIVES WERE DECEASED.

## VIEW OF MARCUS SMITH

The Delegate From Arizona Explains Obstacles in the Way of Statehood.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1235 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senatorial trust which controls the legislation of the American Congress is the real opposition to the statehood bills, said Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona this morning.

"It is suggested that the capital of the combined state be located in New Mexico. Should this be done there would be people living in the state of Arizona further away from the proposed state capital than New York is from Chicago."

"The added expense of transportation alone under such conditions would be greater for Arizona than the entire cost of territorial administration. The limit actions forced by such a combination would make state government inefficient."

"As to the senatorial trust I would say that there are a few senators in Congress who run the whole legislative show. The central authority of this trust is in New England."

"That is why the opposition to the statehood bills apparently comes direct from New England."

"The New England senators only represent the trust, which has a few representatives in other eastern states."

"If six United States senators were in from three new states the power of this trust would be broken. It is a fight for the life of the senatorial trust, nothing more and nothing less."

"We have the votes to win. We are ready for a fight. The senatorial trust is a thing they have complained of so often. Our leaders are Senators Fairbanks, Ekins, Forsaker, Quay and other big Republicans, and we will win out."

is perhaps as familiarly known to the ordinary homemaker as is Texas or Missouri. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and was at first huge in extent. Kansas and Nebraska were carved out of it. The Red river separated it from Texas as far west as the 100th meridian and thence its western limit ran northward to the parallel of 36.33 and westward to the east line of New Mexico. It had then the immense area of 69,400 square miles and 45,000 acres. It still contains about 2,500,000 acres of undeveloped land.

**MR. SPRAGUE SAYS**  
Pure food products are always served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms.

**WILL PROTECT NEGROES.**  
Governor of Louisiana Takes Action to Suppress White Lawbreakers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Under instructions from Gov. Long, Judge Robert Powell of the Seventh Judicial district of Mississippi will go at once to Amite, Lincoln and Franklin counties and hold court to suppress the lawlessness that has started there against the negroes. District Attorney Greaves will accompany him.

It is the heavy freight hauls that count in railroad earnings.

St. Louis, as the principal gateway to the Southwest, will receive the railroad officials' figure, 80 per cent of the traffic from the East and middle West of the country, with the exception of those points directly north of here.

The duty of caring for these travelers, and it is no small duty, is entrusted to the passenger representatives stationed during the hours of incoming and outgoing trains at Union Station.

These men are required to be on duty early and late. If a train is four hours behind time, or one scheduled, for example, to arrive at 6 in the evening does not arrive until a corresponding morning hour, the passenger agent must pass the weary hours in waiting—unless assured that his services will not be needed.

Usually there are a hundred requests made upon him during the course of a single day.

**MUST RECEIVE VISITORS.**  
In the first place, he receives daily from headquarters numerous orders requiring keen intelligence and unflinching promptness.

An hour later he may be burdened with a message reading something like this: "Prince of Siam arrives on Royal Blue Special at 8 a. m. See him."

That's all that is necessary. This order conveys to the passenger agent the duty of interviewing the prince's traveling escort, or at least those in charge of the party, and volunteering any accommodation.

The prince may want nothing. Again, he may keep the railroad representative on the jump for several minutes, but before he leaves the station the agent must have his return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

The prince's return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

His sunshine comes when his day's labor is at an end, and the last train of the evening whistles in or out of the station.

What Barney Frauenthal, the superintendent of the bureau of information, doesn't know about the different roads, the passenger agents can supply, and vice versa.

If you were to ask Barney the best line to Kansas City he would refuse to answer. There are passenger agents over there."

He would say, "and if I told you one road was better than another I would have it pouncing on me, and the one whose road I had indulged would immediately become my enemy."

# THE SENATE MUST SWINDLER GANG

FEARS NEW STATES MADE MILLIONS

ADMISSION WOULD BREAK UP THOUSANDS OF MILL OPERATIVES WERE DECEASED.

## VIEW OF MARCUS SMITH

The Delegate From Arizona Explains Obstacles in the Way of Statehood.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1235 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senatorial trust which controls the legislation of the American Congress is the real opposition to the statehood bills, said Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona this morning.

"It is suggested that the capital of the combined state be located in New Mexico. Should this be done there would be people living in the state of Arizona further away from the proposed state capital than New York is from Chicago."

"The added expense of transportation alone under such conditions would be greater for Arizona than the entire cost of territorial administration. The limit actions forced by such a combination would make state government inefficient."

"As to the senatorial trust I would say that there are a few senators in Congress who run the whole legislative show. The central authority of this trust is in New England."

"That is why the opposition to the statehood bills apparently comes direct from New England."

"The New England senators only represent the trust, which has a few representatives in other eastern states."

"If six United States senators were in from three new states the power of this trust would be broken. It is a fight for the life of the senatorial trust, nothing more and nothing less."

"We have the votes to win. We are ready for a fight. The senatorial trust is a thing they have complained of so often. Our leaders are Senators Fairbanks, Ekins, Forsaker, Quay and other big Republicans, and we will win out."

is perhaps as familiarly known to the ordinary homemaker as is Texas or Missouri. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and was at first huge in extent. Kansas and Nebraska were carved out of it. The Red river separated it from Texas as far west as the 100th meridian and thence its western limit ran northward to the parallel of 36.33 and westward to the east line of New Mexico. It had then the immense area of 69,400 square miles and 45,000 acres. It still contains about 2,500,000 acres of undeveloped land.

**MR. SPRAGUE SAYS**  
Pure food products are always served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms.

**WILL PROTECT NEGROES.**  
Governor of Louisiana Takes Action to Suppress White Lawbreakers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Under instructions from Gov. Long, Judge Robert Powell of the Seventh Judicial district of Mississippi will go at once to Amite, Lincoln and Franklin counties and hold court to suppress the lawlessness that has started there against the negroes. District Attorney Greaves will accompany him.

It is the heavy freight hauls that count in railroad earnings.

St. Louis, as the principal gateway to the Southwest, will receive the railroad officials' figure, 80 per cent of the traffic from the East and middle West of the country, with the exception of those points directly north of here.

The duty of caring for these travelers, and it is no small duty, is entrusted to the passenger representatives stationed during the hours of incoming and outgoing trains at Union Station.

These men are required to be on duty early and late. If a train is four hours behind time, or one scheduled, for example, to arrive at 6 in the evening does not arrive until a corresponding morning hour, the passenger agent must pass the weary hours in waiting—unless assured that his services will not be needed.

Usually there are a hundred requests made upon him during the course of a single day.

**MUST RECEIVE VISITORS.**  
In the first place, he receives daily from headquarters numerous orders requiring keen intelligence and unflinching promptness.

An hour later he may be burdened with a message reading something like this: "Prince of Siam arrives on Royal Blue Special at 8 a. m. See him."

That's all that is necessary. This order conveys to the passenger agent the duty of interviewing the prince's traveling escort, or at least those in charge of the party, and volunteering any accommodation.

The prince may want nothing. Again, he may keep the railroad representative on the jump for several minutes, but before he leaves the station the agent must have his return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

The prince's return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

His sunshine comes when his day's labor is at an end, and the last train of the evening whistles in or out of the station.

What Barney Frauenthal, the superintendent of the bureau of information, doesn't know about the different roads, the passenger agents can supply, and vice versa.

If you were to ask Barney the best line to Kansas City he would refuse to answer. There are passenger agents over there."

He would say, "and if I told you one road was better than another I would have it pouncing on me, and the one whose road I had indulged would immediately become my enemy."

# THE SENATE MUST SWINDLER GANG

FEARS NEW STATES MADE MILLIONS

ADMISSION WOULD BREAK UP THOUSANDS OF MILL OPERATIVES WERE DECEASED.

## VIEW OF MARCUS SMITH

The Delegate From Arizona Explains Obstacles in the Way of Statehood.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1235 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senatorial trust which controls the legislation of the American Congress is the real opposition to the statehood bills, said Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona this morning.

"It is suggested that the capital of the combined state be located in New Mexico. Should this be done there would be people living in the state of Arizona further away from the proposed state capital than New York is from Chicago."

"The added expense of transportation alone under such conditions would be greater for Arizona than the entire cost of territorial administration. The limit actions forced by such a combination would make state government inefficient."

"As to the senatorial trust I would say that there are a few senators in Congress who run the whole legislative show. The central authority of this trust is in New England."

"That is why the opposition to the statehood bills apparently comes direct from New England."

"The New England senators only represent the trust, which has a few representatives in other eastern states."

"If six United States senators were in from three new states the power of this trust would be broken. It is a fight for the life of the senatorial trust, nothing more and nothing less."

"We have the votes to win. We are ready for a fight. The senatorial trust is a thing they have complained of so often. Our leaders are Senators Fairbanks, Ekins, Forsaker, Quay and other big Republicans, and we will win out."

is perhaps as familiarly known to the ordinary homemaker as is Texas or Missouri. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and was at first huge in extent. Kansas and Nebraska were carved out of it. The Red river separated it from Texas as far west as the 100th meridian and thence its western limit ran northward to the parallel of 36.33 and westward to the east line of New Mexico. It had then the immense area of 69,400 square miles and 45,000 acres. It still contains about 2,500,000 acres of undeveloped land.

**MR. SPRAGUE SAYS**  
Pure food products are always served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms.

**WILL PROTECT NEGROES.**  
Governor of Louisiana Takes Action to Suppress White Lawbreakers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Under instructions from Gov. Long, Judge Robert Powell of the Seventh Judicial district of Mississippi will go at once to Amite, Lincoln and Franklin counties and hold court to suppress the lawlessness that has started there against the negroes. District Attorney Greaves will accompany him.

It is the heavy freight hauls that count in railroad earnings.

St. Louis, as the principal gateway to the Southwest, will receive the railroad officials' figure, 80 per cent of the traffic from the East and middle West of the country, with the exception of those points directly north of here.

The duty of caring for these travelers, and it is no small duty, is entrusted to the passenger representatives stationed during the hours of incoming and outgoing trains at Union Station.

These men are required to be on duty early and late. If a train is four hours behind time, or one scheduled, for example, to arrive at 6 in the evening does not arrive until a corresponding morning hour, the passenger agent must pass the weary hours in waiting—unless assured that his services will not be needed.

Usually there are a hundred requests made upon him during the course of a single day.

**MUST RECEIVE VISITORS.**  
In the first place, he receives daily from headquarters numerous orders requiring keen intelligence and unflinching promptness.

An hour later he may be burdened with a message reading something like this: "Prince of Siam arrives on Royal Blue Special at 8 a. m. See him."

That's all that is necessary. This order conveys to the passenger agent the duty of interviewing the prince's traveling escort, or at least those in charge of the party, and volunteering any accommodation.

The prince may want nothing. Again, he may keep the railroad representative on the jump for several minutes, but before he leaves the station the agent must have his return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

The prince's return journey, and when and where his return journey is.

His sunshine comes when his day's labor is at an end, and the last train of the evening whistles in or out of the station.

What Barney Frauenthal, the superintendent of the bureau of information, doesn't know about the different roads, the passenger agents can supply, and vice versa.

If you were to ask Barney the best line to Kansas City he would refuse to answer. There are passenger agents over there."

He would say, "and if I told you one road was better than another I would have it pouncing on me, and the one whose road I had indulged would immediately become my enemy."

# THE SENATE MUST SWINDLER GANG

FEARS NEW STATES MADE MILLIONS

ADMISSION WOULD BREAK UP THOUSANDS OF MILL OPERATIVES WERE DECEASED.

## VIEW OF MARCUS SMITH

The Delegate From Arizona Explains Obstacles in the Way of Statehood.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1235 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senatorial trust which controls the legislation of the American Congress is the real opposition to the statehood bills, said Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona this morning.

"It is suggested that the capital of the combined state be located in New Mexico. Should this be done there would be people living in the state of Arizona further away from the proposed state capital than New York is from Chicago."

"The added expense of transportation alone under such conditions would be greater for Arizona than the entire cost of territorial administration. The limit actions forced by such a combination would make state government inefficient."

"As to the senatorial trust I would say



# The Vast Development of the Great Southwest Territory CONTIGUOUS TO THE FRISCO SYSTEM

BY S. A. HUGHES, GENERAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Showing developments from an Agricultural, Horticultural, Grazing and Mineral standpoint made possible by the very low homeseekers' and colon rates which have been adopted. The opportunity presented to the homeseeker from this section is fast becoming known and fully appreciated, particularly by the farmer in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and the New England States, where farms have been under cultivation for a hundred years. The farmer now finds he can purchase virgin soil all the way from \$2.00 to \$6.00 an acre which will produce larger and better crops than where he has been accustomed to live for a lifetime in his old homestead. The farmer and the horticulturist have also awakened to the fact that Missouri and Arkansas rank first in the raising of fruit, particularly apples; and while on this subject a few statistics will fully bear out this statement: During the year 1901 the Frisco System handled 4000 carloads of apples, 300 carloads of peaches, also large shipments of strawberries and other small fruits. In 1900 the apple export from the United States was 600,000 barrels. In 1901 1,600,000 barrels were exported; thus showing an enormous increase—and the fruit industry in the Southwest is yet in its infancy.



OTTER CREEK COTTON FIELD. First Crop 1902. One Bale Per Acre.

## An Up-to-Date Class of People

The class of people who have settled in the Southwest during the past four years are an up-to-date, wideawake, energetic people who have come to stay—farming and raising fruit from a practical standpoint. Therein lies the secret of their success. Much more could be said to confirm to the homeseeker the many advantages of Southwest Missouri from the many sources now at hand.

## The Vast Development of Arkansas

Touching briefly on North Arkansas, with its great horticultural and mineral resources, the Frisco and the St. Louis and North Arkansas systems are doing much toward bringing the State to the front.

During the past few years large amounts of capital have been invested in lead and zinc, not only by people of the New World, but by investors in Europe, who have thoroughly investigated conditions and become largely interested in the many mines.

The North Arkansas fruit and mineral resources are becoming so universally known, and the work of actual development and active operations begun that the era of prospecting and speculation has closed.

## Oklahoma Town Building

The commercial axiom, "Towns do not grow, they are built," is being accentuated every day in the marvelous development of the Great Southwest. The sun rises there on a houseless plain and sets on rows of buildings, with families snugly ensconced in comfortable cottages, and plentiful meals cooked therein to celebrate their first day in the new home in a new land. This building of towns in a day has been going on in the West—in Oklahoma especially—for some years, but the people are not through with it yet. Immigration sufficient to make a good sized town flows into that Territory every day, and yet there is room for more. These opportunities for settlements of from 1000 to 5000 have been made possible by

the network of railways that the Frisco System has been and is spreading throughout not only Oklahoma but the Southeast and Southwest. The material for the houses, stores and shops is hauled to the proposed new site, every household utensil and furniture is shipped in advance, and when the day comes for the "opening," or rather sale of lots, train load after train load of people are hurried to the chosen spot. There is no "riff-raff" among them; they are men and women with the money to pay spot cash for what they want, and have come to make not only a new home, but better fortune for themselves and children.

These observations are most pointedly and practically pertinent to the growth of urban communities in Oklahoma. Since last August four new towns have been made there within a distance of not a hundred miles. Prior to that time there was scarcely a village of 4 dozen persons to be found along the route. The reason why is easily explained. The building of the Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern from Blackwell, Okla., to Vernon, Tex., and the Oklahoma & Western from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Tex., both divisions of the Frisco System, opened up a broad and fertile section that had hitherto been sparsely settled by ranchmen and a few farmers. There were many excellent locations along these routes for thriving towns and the most advantageous were chosen by the founders. These new towns each now number from 800 to 2000 population, and every day newcomers arrive.

The first of the young and vigorous municipal quartet was Thomas in Custer County. This town was promoted by the Oklahoma Railway Townsite Co., which is composed of a number of the leading citizens of Trenton, Mo. They purchased 580 acres of land and offered 2000 lots for sale at the low price of \$20 per lot. The company retained every other lot. The purchasers of \$20 lots drew for location, and it was a novel lottery. Two nail kegs, one containing the lot number, the other the names of purchasers, were placed on pivots, and as the kegs were whirled around the numbers were drawn. One man cleared \$1000 before the close of the day by buying and selling lots. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Thomas paid \$1250 for a corner lot. The next

morning Thomas was ready for business with two banks, two newspapers and about 50 different other industries. Among its first shipments to the outside world were nine car loads of cattle.

Custer City was the next to come forth full panoplied in its municipal garb. This was on Nov. 18. The founder of this town is Mr. D. F. Nicholson and several associates of Lamoni, Io. The town was platted on 420 acres, and the lots disposed of on the same plan as had been followed in Thomas. When the sale of lots had been concluded Custer City had a bonafide population of 800 people, and the town has grown rapidly since.

The third to rise on the prairie was Eagle City. The birth of this town was on Dec. 3, and is so graphically described, along with other pertinent comment on western town building, in the Globe-Democrat a few days afterwards that the entire editorial is reproduced. It says:

"Some time between midnight and sunrise on Dec. 4, 1902, a new town was placed on the map of Oklahoma. Its name is Eagle City, and it has several thousand people by this time. What was a stretch of vacant prairie on the evening of Dec. 3 had many residences and business houses in course of construction at sunrise on the 4th. It had a daily newspaper, the Eagle City Star, in operation on the latter day, with several lumber yards, restaurants, hotels, a long-distance telephone system, a big city hall, with other accessories and accompaniments of civilization. A city government will soon be at work there. Uncle Sam's mails are delivered in it with as much regularity as in any other part of the West. Another name will be added to the country's gazetteers. In the politics and social economy of Oklahoma, territory and state, henceforward Eagle City will have to be reckoned with."

The town of Snyder, like Oklahoma, was a lightning creation which at a certain noontime was born in a day.

Snyder covers an entire section—640 acres of land. The sale of lots took place on Dec. 5, and on the next morning 1200 people awoke to claim it as their future home. They were gratified almost beyond expression to hear newsboys crying "The Snyder Daily Star" on the streets, but there it was with all the incidents of the "opening" and other news. The lots in Snyder were sold at auction and fetched from \$250 to \$1250 a lot. So far lots aggregating \$120,000 have been deeded. Snyder bids fair to outstrip all of its three young sisters from the advantageous fact that it is situated at the junction of the Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern and Oklahoma City & Western divisions of the Frisco System. The country contiguous to all of these new towns is of a deep black loamy soil, very productive of corn, wheat, cotton and all the fruits that abound in the temperate climate of the Southwest.

## Indian Territory

More people now have their eyes turned expectantly toward the Indian Territory, in anticipation of a settlement within its boundaries, than to any other part of the world. For many years this region has seemed to possess extraordinary attractions to the homeseeker. This widespread sentiment had its beginning soon after the removal of the five civilized tribes from their lands east of the Mississippi, and has propagated with truly remarkable fecundity ever since. The average mortal has only to be debarrd from anywhere to at once feel his curiosity and desire stimulated. Scarcely had the Indians settled on their new possessions than white intruders, tempted by the fertility of the lands, invaded the territory, and here they have remained, notwithstanding all efforts to eject them.

The settlement of the territory in spite of steady opposition, both from the Indian governments within and the United States government without, presents a curious anomaly in the development of a country, and one that may well puzzle the student of such evolution. I am pleased to state, however, by the recent enactment of Congress and ratified by the Indians themselves the situation is now made clear to the world, and it is now possible to lease lands, and within a short time the Indian will be in position to give a clear title for his property.

All eyes are turned toward the Indian Territory, and the Frisco system is making every preparation to handle the great rush of people who will take advantage of the opportunities presented and at the low rates which are now in effect to all points in the Southwest. This will also give the homeseeker, who has his eye on the land beyond the territory, an opportunity to stop off and inspect this section.

I will mention briefly the conditions existing in this territory at the present time, particularly as to the development of its resources—on a recent trip over the Red River Division I learned from representatives in that section it was estimated that 6000 car loads of pasture cattle were on the range between Sapulpa, Indian Territory and Denison, Tex. These cattle were in a very fine condition and had been moving to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago markets at the rate of 200 car loads per day when the market was suitable. This country also produces a superior quality of cotton, as attested by the fine quality, the first prize having been awarded to the Canadian River Valley people at the Charleston Exposition.



SCENE AT SNYDER. FIRST DAY.

Within the year just past, thousands of persons have taken advantage of favorable opportunities afforded by the railroads entering the territory to inspect the country. I have encountered these "prospectors" everywhere. Few, indeed, are disappointed with what they see. In a country where no man is so poor but he may, if he wishes to, own some land, many are disinclined to settle upon ground to which they do not hold a title. However, unless one is swayed chiefly by sentimental considerations, such objections must fall to the ground in this instance. Owing to the fact that the lands of the small tribes that occupy the Quapah Agency, in the northeast part of the territory, have been allotted for over 10 years under almost exactly similar provisions as will obtain in the Five Nations, we may observe how the system operates when put into practice. Nearly all the land in the Quapah Agency is cultivated by white persons under leases, and the arrangement has worked with complete satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The whole of the territory lies well within the rain belt, and the impression that has got abroad that this is an arid country is entirely erroneous. Severe drouths are rare, even more so than in the neighboring

states of Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The notion that the country has a deficient rainfall probably arises out of the false impression that it is poorly timbered, which I have already shown to be incorrect. The tables given are the result of the work of skilled observers, who covered every mile of the territory and examined every acre of the land, and may be depended upon to delineate the character of the lands with reasonable accuracy. As to climate, it is very similar to that of Tennessee, the winters being mild, with very little snowfall, and the summers of moderate heat.

## Texas

Texas, the greatest livestock and cotton country in the world. By reason of the building of the Frisco Railroad through that country—particularly between Brownwood and San Antonio—a great impetus will be given that section of the country traversed by the new line, which is very rich in agriculture, horticulture, grazing and cotton. It is impossible to estimate the traffic which will accrue to the Frisco when this line is completed and the resources and possibilities are above mention.

Texas contains 189,040,030 acres of land, valued at \$437,215,410; \$14,901,609 of this valuation represents the increase in land values since 1901. Eighty per cent of this acreage, unexcelled in volume and fertility, is capable of producing in abundance and at profit practically every crop known to the temperate zone. France of all civilized nations has more nearly mastered the science of intensive agriculture. Its farm-



THE FAMOUS OZARK ELBERTA PEACHES.

\$116,700,143, the second an output of 800,000,000 feet per annum, and the last, the unknown but enormous. Still the story is untold. Iron exists in east and southeast Texas. In mineral waters possessed of the best curative and remedial excellence, it is but necessary to mention Marlin, Mineral Wells and Sour Lake to demonstrate that Texas leads in these any state in the Union.

That Texans are coming to understand the value of its resources is demonstrated in the eloquent fact of diversification, and in the advent of the factory. Time was when cotton and the cereals claimed the attention of the Texas farmer to the exclusion of all things else. That time is passing with the introduction of intensive agriculture. The experimental station and the truck farmer have come to adjust soil and climatic conditions to the propagation of crops for which nature has suited them.

Over in east and southeast Texas and in portions of the southwest the diversifier has discovered that it is waste of time and effort to grow cotton and the cereals, not including rice, upon lands that produce vegetables and fruits that net the producer from \$250 to \$750 per acre. These sections get into the St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets with fruits and vegetables in advance of any other sections of the United States. Even in the lower Rio Grande country, the erstwhile undisputed domain of catclaw and mesquite, the rice field and the truck garden have come to the rights they have inherited from nature, and the demonstration has been made that this fertile section was manufactured for the support of the children of men and not for the propagation of coyotes and rattlesnakes. In this connection I dare the prophecy that the next great railroad to be built in Texas will start from Corpus Christi and will not stop until it sticks its nose into Tampico. Such a road will open up a new route to the sea and a new outlet for the products of expanding Texas.

But the best evidence that far-seeing capital has encompassed with prophetic vision the wealth that waits on the development of the resources of Texas, to the limit of commercial and manufacturing, and export capacity, is in the fact that railroads are spanning the continent from the East to the Southwest on

their way to ports of Texas Gulf Coast. Not the packery that base of meat supply to reach the effort to reach the earth's surface, but the product to work in commodity material of it. It is apparent to every casual traveler over the Frisco that the tide of immigration to the Southwest. The reason is hard to explain. The climate more genial, the soil is more productive and the crops are more varied. And the great desiderata that homes are cheaper there they are in the middle states or Northwest, where they have months of winter and three of mer. Even in the territories everything is new, the tax is compare favorably with that of the oldest states, and is, in fact, not more than it is in many of them. Immense crops of wheat, cotton have not been seen section for a decade or more the fruit crop would well the world this winter.

The Frisco has during year worked in connection United States Fish Commission the Missouri Fish Commission planting fish in the water Southwest contiguous. These fish have been to United States hatchery Mo., and from the Missouri Hatchery at St. Joseph. Kind of fish have been viz.: Rainbow trout, speck trout, wall-eyed pike, bass, tana grayling. This will stimulate the fish culture, and has already at sands of anglers, beside the people in the vicinity essay too.

The Frisco has taken pioneering and opening ritory of the great South communications will prompt attention by A. Hughes, General Agent, St. Louis & Frisco Road Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SCENE AT SNYDER 10 DAYS AFTER OPENING



## ER ENDS HIS LIFE.

ON, Colo., Jan. 2.—At noon to-day, Robin, the missing president of Silverton, which was closed a account of the president's disappearance, was found dead three miles from the town. He was found by a party of men who were hunting for him. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion and was unable to give any account of his disappearance. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion and was unable to give any account of his disappearance. He was found in a state of extreme exhaustion and was unable to give any account of his disappearance.

## w Life to Weak Men.

Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

ALL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

Men who have tried every known remedy for weakness, and who are now in a state of despair, the following most blessed remedy will restore them to their former strength and power of youth.



State Medical Institute  
all men who suffer with any weakness, resulting from youthful loss of strength and memory, or from overwork, or from any other cause, will find in this medicine the most powerful and reliable remedy ever discovered. It will restore them to their former strength and power of youth.

## You ne Truth.



If there is anything the matter with your teeth, you better come and let us examine them. We won't charge anything for examination; we will tell you exactly what is the matter with your teeth and how much it will cost to fix them. We will name you a price as low as the best of good work can be done anywhere. We much prefer good will and friendship to a profit on the work we do. For we know a satisfied customer sends us more customers than we can handle.

silver fillings..... \$5 up  
cement fillings..... 25 up  
gold fillings..... 75 up  
gold crowns..... 1.50 up  
gold bridges..... 3.00 up  
of teeth..... 2.00 up

## Painless Dentists

Locust St.—517  
NEAR O'LEARY'S SHOE STORE.  
Sundays, 10 A. M.

## OUR NEW DENT CLINIC

Don't expect to find a better place for your teeth. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases.

## Free Clinic and Prices Until Jan. 12.

Don't expect to find a better place for your teeth. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases. We have the latest and best equipment for the treatment of all dental diseases.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SAYS INVENTOR MARCONI HAS NO LIMITATIONS

Messages Can Be Flashed Any Distance Overland and He Is Almost Ready for Business—He Does Not Fear Interception of His Messages.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TABLE HEAD STATION, GLACE BAY, N. S., Jan. 3.—On this bleak, frozen headland, which is guarded night and day against attempts to invade the secrets of wireless telegraphing, I found Guglielmo Marconi, to whose bare little room at the foot of his four wooden towers kings, queens, princes and prime ministers have been sending their congratulations in reply to messages flashed across the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

As he stood beneath the great, loose harp of 50 wires hanging from a cable stretched across the tops of the towers he waved his hand upward and said: "There it is. Powerful currents of electricity sent into those 50 wires intermittently from the powerhouse below start forth the electro-magnetic waves which cross the ocean in one-nineteenth of a second and record themselves on similar wires at the Poldhu station on the coast of Cornwall, 2400 miles away."

NO OBSTRUCTION CAN DIVERT THE WIRELESS MESSAGES. "Nothing can stop or divert them; they will go through or around any obstruction. Like sound waves, they do not have to go in a straight line."

"The messages are received through a telephone or are printed automatically in Morse letters as clearly as though the stations were only a mile apart."

Marconi looked over the gray winter ocean stretching out before him. "England is in that direction," he said, pointing to the dreary eastern horizon, "but we can send messages from this station to any point of the compass."

"With the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, at Venezuela, we can talk without difficulty. For La Guayra is nearer to us than Cornwall."

"If there had been any reason for doing so, we could have reached her constantly during her voyage to South America, but we were too busy sending messages to Europe to waste much time on the ship-to-shore system, which is now thoroughly established."

## MASTER AND MASTERPIECE.

There was something almost pathetic in the slender, boyish figure standing out on the rough headland against the leaden sky—the master beside his masterpiece. Mr. Marconi is only 27 years old.

He speaks quickly, jerking his words out, piling the ground nervously as he talks. Altogether, he suggests the impulsive, Italian temperament, bristling under the restraint of English manners, for in all but nationality, Marconi is an Englishman.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" said the marquis, with sparkling eyes. "It is the dream of centuries—centuries, realized. This lonely place is the most interesting and the most fascinating spot in the world today."

"We are doing quite well," said Mr. Marconi dryly. "We work steadily and gain knowledge day by day."

"It brings all nations and all ships into communication," said the marquis. "It is hard to realize the wonderful things that have been done."

"A practical political point," said Mr. Marconi, with a sly sideways look. "It is that widely separated nations can communicate with each other telegraphically without asking the permission of intervening countries. France can talk to Russia without asking for the consent of any other government. England can talk to Italy without touching any branch system. That of course is a political phase of the matter."

"Wireless telegraphy across the ocean is now as practical as cabling. We have sent more than 2000 words in all from Glace Bay to Poldhu, and have reached a speed of 15 words a minute, which, considering our clumsy sending apparatus—a mere wooden lever to connect and disconnect the current—indicates what we can do when we substitute a sending key designed for speed."

"With a proper sending key, we can easily get off 30 words a minute, and I shall be surprised if we do not soon send at a higher rate."

"The Atlantic cables average about 21 words a minute in their regular work. I believe, and there is this vital difference in the two systems of trans-oceanic telegraphing—as the cable grows longer, the rate of speed in sending messages decreases, while distance makes no difference in the rate at which we can send by the wireless system."

MANY MESSAGES AT ONCE. "Can you send more than one message at a time from the same station?"

"Yes, I have already demonstrated that we can send two at a time for a short distance. Whether more than two messages can be transmitted simultaneously by the same wires, I am unable to say, but I believe it is possible. We have set up and worked in the same neighborhood without interfering with each other, so that our capacity for sending messages can be multiplied indefinitely."

"How can you prevent other people from using the messages you send from Poldhu to the continent? The secrecy of telegraphic communication is vital."

The sudden flash in the cold gray-blue eyes showed Mr. Marconi understood the importance of the question. It was the point of attack selected by the cable companies in their combined attempt to discredit him.

He paced up and down restlessly with his fingers locked twitchingly behind him and his lips contracted. When he spoke his voice was cold, even and precise.

HE DEFIES INTERCEPTION. "With properly tuned instruments," he said, "we can make the reading of our transatlantic messages very difficult. To read a wireless message, it would cost a rival not less than \$50,000 to try the experiment on the smallest scale."

"Those who talk about the danger of having our messages read by outsiders do not understand the subject."

"When I was in England I offered to pay a large sum of money to anyone who could pick up one of our wireless ocean messages without notifying me that it was to be attempted, and I even offered to lend apparatus to anyone who desired to try the experiment. No one took up my offer."

"But even if it were possible to read our signals—and I do not admit that is a contingency to be feared—it would be the simplest matter in the world to use a constantly changing secret code between our stations."

SMALL COST OF STATIONS. "And, if secrecy were actually impossible, there are thousands of messages to be sent by a cheap system of telegraphy which are not necessarily secret in their nature. If it were not so, postal cards would not be used so extensively."

"Remember that it only costs us \$200,000 to establish a wireless transatlantic system, and that our rates can be made cheap enough to attract an immense volume of telegraphic business which is prohibited now by the high cable rates."

"Under my contract with the Canadian government, I must send ordinary messages across the Atlantic at not more than 10 cents a word and government and press messages at not more than 5 cents a word."

"In time the rate will probably be lower."

THE PRINCIPAL NEWS EVENTS OF THE WORLD can be furnished to all vessels equipped with our wireless apparatus at the cost of sending perhaps \$1 a day.

Mr. Marconi's idea is that the volume of messages between America and Europe will increase by leaps and bounds as soon as the cheap wireless system is opened to the public.

"When will that be?" I inquired. "In a short time."

"No; probably several months."

SPAIN WANTS NO SILVER. Finance Minister Will Urge Free Coinage of Gold.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Finance Minister Villaverde is preparing for presentation to the Chamber a financial scheme providing for the free coinage of gold and the absolute prohibition of the coinage of silver. The project, which will be submitted to the improvement of the monetary circulation.

## CABLE SYSTEM NOW CONNECTING FAR PARTS OF WORLD



THE DOUBLE LINES ON THE MAP SHOW EXISTING CABLE AND CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH LINES. THE DOTTED LINES SHOW THE MACKAY CABLE WHICH IS BEING LAID ACROSS THE PACIFIC AND REACHED HONOLULU CHRISTMAS DAY.

The work now being executed by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., organized by John W. Mackay to connect San Francisco and Manila, will cover a distance of 2000 miles from San Francisco to Hawaii, from Hawaii to Manila over 6000 miles, or twice as long as the longest direct cable line in the world: the stretch of 3237 miles from the Norfolk Islands to Sydney, Australia, on the new all-British cable route.

In 1901 the number of cables in existence was 228, and they covered a distance of 160,842 miles. The completion of the new British line, as well as of the cable between San Francisco and Manila, will increase this figure by a little over 12,000 miles. For, although the British line has a cable length of 8272 miles, the actual distance covered amounts to 7267 miles only. This difference is due to the fact that the sea bottom crossed by the cable is in many cases of very considerable depth, amounting to 54 miles in one section, with high ridges intervening, so that "black" to the extent of 2008 miles of cable had to be paid out to prevent the strain which would be set up if the line were laid from one submerged mountain top to another.

The new British cable was laid at a cost of about \$10,000,000, and as the length of cable laid was 8272 miles, it will be seen that the actual cost of cable construction was over \$1000 a mile. Forty years is the extreme limit of a submarine cable's usefulness, but there have been many instances of cables lasting only ten years, owing to rocks and the nature of the sea bottom. The cost of the world's cables is said to be \$250,000,000.

Cables are difficult to manufacture, requiring considerable and complicated machinery. A cable consists of an inner core of copper wires, surrounded by a mixture of soft rubber and jute fiber. This, in turn, is usually covered by four layers of prepared gutta percha. Then comes a winding in hemp or jute coated with a tarry preparation, and finally the whole is guarded against injury by an outer layer of soft steel or iron strands.

Intends that the famous Samar battle shall be commemorated in impressive fashion. If this view turns out to be correct, Gen. Woodson and other old Indian fighters will ask that similar recognition be accorded a memorable battle of the frontier.

One of the Indian campaigns to detachments of troops were taken completely by surprise one day at a most inopportune moment. Having themselves saved from assault they were all washing their clothes in a mountain stream. Practically all of their garments that went with civilization were on them from the surrounding hills. There was no time to dress and not until the enemy was driven from the spot that they were able to get away. The soldiers think of their clothes. That on the garments of the war department as "The Battle of Samar Creek."

If the battle of Samar is to be commemorated in the unique style suggested by the President's order, the old western men will urge that the men who now comprise the troops that won the battle of the "Shir-tail" be allowed to appear on some festive occasions in something like Chinese garb.

To settle the vexed question and to remove any false impression, it is possible that Col. Blinham will be requested to tell the President in a nice delicate way just what he meant by the order, anyway.

## ARE MARINES TO BE "UNDRESSED"

PECULIAR WORDING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER.

SURPRISES VETERAN OFFICERS. May Be Intended to Commemorate a Famous Fight Made in Island of Samar.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An order issued by the President himself directing that in certain circumstances the marine corps shall appear "undressed" is causing war department officials anxiety. As it comes straight from the President there is nothing to do but obey.

But there is doubt and discussion as to just how it shall be complied with. The gray-haired officers cling to the belief that the "undressed" order simply means that full dress shall not be worn.

There are younger officers, however, who insist that the order is to be literally obeyed, and that its fulfillment is intended strikingly to commemorate an eventful battle in the Samar campaign in the Philippines. It is recalled that during the Philippine war an English regiment went into battle half dressed and a royal command was issued that on certain occasions the victorious soldiers should appear with one sleeve of their jackets hanging empty.

In one of the stiffest engagements in Samar a detachment of marines went into the jungle spook and span. They won the fight in brilliant style, but when it was over all that was left of their uniforms, together with the remnants of a wad for a matter of fact, was a command to think, or say they do, that the President

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. The Principal Asset of the Successful Business Man.

The head of the largest meat packing industry in the world, for many years, prior to his death, never traveled without his physician; everywhere he was accompanied by his medical adviser; he hired him for his exclusive attendance by the year and considered the large salary paid for such service as a part of his business investment. He did not do this because he was a hypochondriac, in constant fear of illness and death; on the contrary he was an exceptionally robust man; but he realized that the principal asset in his enormous business was his own persona. Health, and to keep physically and mentally well and strong was a business proposition, pure and simple.

It is so with every business man and woman. A slight cold in the head or throat may pass off in a few days, or it may develop into pneumonia, chronic catarrh or an irritating throat trouble; in any event its departure should be hastened by some simple antiseptic preparation like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are dissolved in the mouth and thus reach and destroy the germs of Catarrh, pneumonia, Consumption, before they have a chance to propagate and thrive in the inflammatory membranes of the nose and throat.

To burden the stomach with drugs and stimulants is a foolish and often dangerous way to combat a cold, because stimulants are always followed by corresponding depression, and where there is any tendency to pneumonia the danger is increased by the heart's action.

A popular school teacher in Pittsburgh writes: "I am a walking advertisement for Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the change from a crowded steam heated schoolroom to a raw, chill outdoors kept me nursing colds in the head and throat from fall to spring. Throat irritation made it difficult for me to read or speak and conduct my classes. My druggist with whom I spent a large part of my salary for cough lozenges and potash tablets one day advised me to try Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and I shall never cease to thank him. I still catch cold occasionally, but I stop it in a day or two with the tablets, and I have done missionary work with my pupils to such an extent that coughs and colds are almost unknown amongst the youngsters in my room."

VIBRATIONS ON WATER. "No, it is not heat; it is light."

"Do the vibrations go through the atmosphere or do they travel on the surface of the ocean?"

"I believe they travel on the water."

"Can electric power be transmitted wirelessly?"

"Well, we really transmit power when we send a message across the Atlantic, but as for transmitting energy in a large volume without wires, it is a question too remote for me."

"I doubt that it can be done."

"There is one use for our ocean system which will appeal to the traveling public. Our wireless apparatus on ships has been working perfectly for some time. Every day of news to each steamer crossing the Atlantic. This daily news service can be ported up for the information of the passengers. Regular news service can be supplied to ships at sea at a cost of 10 cents a word."

"The principal news events of the world can be furnished to all vessels equipped with our wireless apparatus at the cost of sending perhaps \$1 a day."

Mr. Marconi's idea is that the volume of messages between America and Europe will increase by leaps and bounds as soon as the cheap wireless system is opened to the public.

"When will that be?" I inquired. "In a short time."

"No; probably several months."

SPAIN WANTS NO SILVER. Finance Minister Will Urge Free Coinage of Gold.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Finance Minister Villaverde is preparing for presentation to the Chamber a financial scheme providing for the free coinage of gold and the absolute prohibition of the coinage of silver. The project, which will be submitted to the improvement of the monetary circulation.

Intends that the famous Samar battle shall be commemorated in impressive fashion. If this view turns out to be correct, Gen. Woodson and other old Indian fighters will ask that similar recognition be accorded a memorable battle of the frontier.

One of the Indian campaigns to detachments of troops were taken completely by surprise one day at a most inopportune moment. Having themselves saved from assault they were all washing their clothes in a mountain stream. Practically all of their garments that went with civilization were on them from the surrounding hills. There was no time to dress and not until the enemy was driven from the spot that they were able to get away. The soldiers think of their clothes. That on the garments of the war department as "The Battle of Samar Creek."

If the battle of Samar is to be commemorated in the unique style suggested by the President's order, the old western men will urge that the men who now comprise the troops that won the battle of the "Shir-tail" be allowed to appear on some festive occasions in something like Chinese garb.

To settle the vexed question and to remove any false impression, it is possible that Col. Blinham will be requested to tell the President in a nice delicate way just what he meant by the order, anyway.

## ARTIFICIAL COAL, THE LATEST

Inventor Thinks His Fuel, Which Is Smokeless, Will Solve the Heating Problem.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—M. W. Madge of this city has invented an artificial coal which he believes will revolutionize the heating question.

His invention is made, he says, from material procurable in the immediate vicinity of Toledo. It is a dozen different things enter into it and the formula has been sent to Washington with application for a copyright.

The artificial coal, which can be retailed at \$2.25 a ton, is gray in color and smokeless. Mr. Madge says, and is much lighter than nature's product, but just as bulky.

It makes a quick, strong fire, and the inventor says, will give much better satisfaction than bituminous coal, though it is not superior to hard coal, when the smokeless feature is left out of consideration.

## Cures Drunkards Secretly

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.

It Can Be Put Secretly Into Food or Coffee and Quickly Cures the Drunk Habit.

Few men become drunkards from choice or inclination—almost all welcome release from the awful habit. Golden Specific will cure the worst habitual drunkard. This wonderful remedy can be administered, by wife or daughter, in food, tea, coffee or milk, without causing the slightest suspicion.

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BURNHAM.

His cure is sure, without harsh results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnham. "After a while he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him, and then he would get worse. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now he is happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every woman that has suffered as I have, and save her loved one from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Baker, 4144 Glenwood Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enclose in the package a seal in each free package to give you as opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on those who are slaves to drink.

Do not delay. Send now! Let what may happen to the man who drinks, and you would never forget yourself for waiting.



## MERY'S MOST POPULAR GIRL



MISS BATIE GILMORE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—Miss Batie Gilmore is the 19-year-old daughter of W. L. Gilmore, residing nine miles east of Montgomery City. She is a natural musician, playing entirely by ear. There were 43,000 votes polled in the contest, and Miss Gilmore received about two-thirds of this number.

## Thousands of Sick Ones

Every Week Write For My Book.

And to each one I send an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I let the sick one test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I pay the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word decides it.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time. Don't you miss that I must be curing the sick ones, else the offer would be met?

I can not far prejudice or doubts, for they are quickly removed when the patient meets me or writes me. All I ask is that you who need help—your whose health is at stake—will let me convince you.

When a physician—after a lifetime experience—has such faith in himself, you are wronging yourself not to learn what he knows.

I have perfected a treatment which strengthens the inside nerves. It is my discovery, and the sum of my whole life's work.

When any vital organ is weak, my Restorative brings back the nerve power that operates it—the only power that can make the organ do its duty.

With any other treatment we can only doctor the organ, and the best results are but temporary. My way restores the power that Nature gave the organ at the start. There are but few of these chronic diseases which can ever be cured in any other way.

I cannot always cure. Some of these troubles result from incurable causes, like cancer. But in the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative on trial to over half a million sick ones, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it gladly, because they were cured.

There are 29 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I will pay for the medicine you take if I fail.

Simply state which book is wanted. And address Dr. Shoop, P.O. Box 688, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

## ALCOHOLIC MEN WILL TRY THE MAYOR

Investigate Charges and Claim His Policy Has Lost Money for Des Moines.

REGULATION OF SOCIAL EVIL. REFUSAL TO CONTINUE A LICENSE SYSTEM CAUSED TROUBLE.

Deadlock Between Chief of Police and Police Judge a Feature in the Heated Controversy.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 3.—A special meeting of the city council has been called for Monday evening to investigate the administration of Mayor James M. Brenton and the deadlock which has existed between his chief of police, Fred Brackett, and the judge of the police court, L. I. Silvara, for the past six months.

The opponents of the Brenton administration claim that by the refusal of himself and his chief of police to arrest and fine disorderly women the city revenues have decreased \$15,000 a year; that the evil is now scattered throughout the city, instead of being segregated in one district, and attribute the deadlock in the judicial department, which has resulted in scores of arrested persons being turned loose, to the effects of the Brenton administration.

Monday's meeting of the council was called by Alderman Van Dyck. Mayor Brenton states that he courts the fullest investigation.

Under Mayor Hartenbower's administration it was the practice of his chief of police to arrest every disorderly woman in the city once a month, and hauling her to police court, require her to pay a fine, which ran \$15 and costs for the inmate of a house of ill-fame and \$25 or \$30 and costs for the keeper of the house. This license system resulted in between \$6000 and \$10,000 coming into the city's coffers every year from this source alone.

MAYOR BRENTON OUTLINES HIS PLAN.

"I most firmly do not believe in the fine or license system," said the mayor. "During my term I have cleaned out White-chapel and have driven at least 75 immoral women from the city. Hereafter they were licensed and allowed to thrive here. I believe it's better for the city to get rid of them entirely than to live on the proceeds of their shame. It's all bosh to say I'm protecting them; there will always be immoral women and houses, but I'm rooting out the worst as much as I can."

The chief of police is appointed by the mayor, carries out his orders and policy and is amenable only to him. Mayor Brenton appointed Fred Brackett as chief and Brackett is pursuing the Brenton policy to the letter.

The trouble started early in the Brenton administration. Judge Silvara had been on the police court bench for five years and knew the characters and his duties. When arrested people were brought before him and he fined them or turned them loose, according to his knowledge of their antecedents or records. When he turned them loose he angered the police chief. Then the judge ordered the wholesale arrest of the women, to have them brought in and fined, as had been done before. The chief of police gave orders to his men not to arrest the women, claiming the judge had no right to the information against the defendants he later had to try; that the court was only to try people brought before him when they were arrested by the police. Then the deadlock began in earnest.

The police arrested whom the judge released them after locking them up for a while without taking them before the judge. They refused to arrest whom the court did information against and whom he ordered arrested. Matters ran along thus for months, until finally they came to a head. Judge Silvara ordered the arrest of the chief of police for contempt of court. The matter finally quieted down in the interests of Republican harmony.

Then the police took a new tack. Instead of taking arrested persons before the police court judge they took their prisoners to Justice of the Peace F. E. Duncan, county officer, who collected fees for each case. Thus the police judge sat idly in his office, he had no business to do. It is this deadlock and financial deficit in the revenue that the Council must investigate Monday night at its special meeting. It is Mayor Brenton's policy against the judge of the police court and his policy and both sides are preparing statements and witnesses.

THE CHARGES.

Judge Silvara and his followers make the following charges:

First—The police department loses the city fees by taking cases from the police court to the courts of the justices of the peace, the amount of the loss being about \$600 a year.

Second—The police department's failure to arrest loses the city a large amount of revenue each year, amounting to about \$10,000.

Third—The policemen draw personal witness fees from justices of the peace, but would not be allowed to draw if the cases were kept in police court, thus causing another loss to the city treasury.

Fourth—The police department fails to arraign persons who are arrested and illegally holds them under arrest at its own pleasure.

Mayor Brenton, Chief of Police Brackett and their followers say:

First—That some fees are lost to the city by taking cases to the justices of the peace instead of trying them in police court, but if the cases are brought in the police judge's court the chances are that they will be dismissed owing to the prejudice of the judge against the policemen.

Second—That there is a loss of revenue through the police court is admitted, but it is a loss due to two reasons: First, that the police judge fails to collect fines from persons found guilty by him; and, second, that the department refuses to enter into a policy of licensing the disorderly houses of the city.

Third—It is admitted that policemen draw personal witness fees in the justice courts, but the amount is not as large under this administration as for the corresponding period in the former administration.

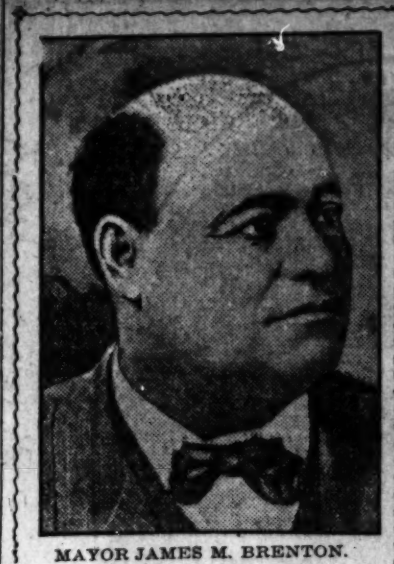
Fourth—The necessity of holding prisoners without arraignment is apparent, as suspicious characters are investigated and arrested by the police, by the police and detectives and the interests of justice demand the holding of prisoners.

A WEAK SYSTEM

When the stomach is weak the whole system becomes weak also, because it is from the stomach we receive strength. Besides weakness, you also suffer from Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Liver Troubles.

For these complaints you cannot take a better medicine than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It positively cures. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.



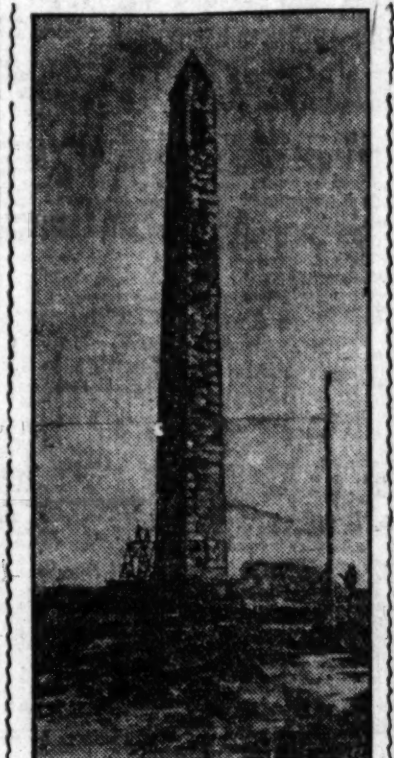
MAYOR JAMES M. BRENTON.

## FLOYD SHAFT BE DUPLICATED

Iowa Proposes Making It a Feature of the World's Fair.

THE STORY OF THE SERGEANT FIRST LIFE LOST IN THE EXPLORATION OF THE WEST.

He Was a Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Was One of Nine Kentuckians.



THE FLOYD MONUMENT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 3.—The Iowa commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has before it a plan to erect a reproduction of the Floyd monument at Sioux City at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Floyd monument was erected at an expense of \$15,000, but it is believed that a reproduction suitable for the Exposition could be erected for a much smaller sum of money, as it would not have to be permanent. The first \$5000 for the Floyd monument was secured through an act of Congress, the movement being started by George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, then in the lower House. When this was assured Senator E. H. Hubbard secured a similar sum from the state of Iowa, while a third \$5000 was raised by the Floyd Monument Association.

The Floyd monument, however, is really a commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the northwest territory. After the purchase of the northwest territory by Jefferson the United States set about to explore it.

The Lewis and Clark expedition of twenty-eight men set out from St. Louis in the fall of 1803 for their trip. Charles Floyd is mentioned in the annals as "one of the nine men from Kentucky" who joined the party. The party went on up the Missouri and about the month of August, 1804, was at the site of the present town of Sioux City. It was at this point that Floyd was taken ill. Everything possible was done for him, but he died on the afternoon of August 20.

He was the first soldier to give up his life in exploring the new country acquired by purchase from France by Thomas Jefferson. A cedar post was placed over his grave, bearing his name. It is a remarkable thing that in a region so wild and so frequented by savage tribes, by coyotes and wolves and other wild animals, that this spot thus marked should not have been lost, or that the bones of the dead man should not have been disturbed.

Yet when civilization stretched out this far westward one of the first things found was the post bearing Floyd's name. Having no means of erecting a monument the party was forced to place a new one. The Floyd river which empties into the Missouri near Sergeant's Bluff, was named after the adventurer who had given his life for the new country—a name which the river still bears.

In 1882 the grave was opened and the bones found. They were removed to another bluff four miles nearer the city, and it is upon this site the monument was erected.

A proposition to reproduce the monument has met with hearty favor on the part of several members of the commission. The members from the northwestern part of the state are very enthusiastic over the matter, and they hope to bring a bill before the legislature at the next session to their point of view.

Estimates on the expense attached to the erection of a fac simile run all the way from \$2000 to \$5000.

BRETE HARTE LEFT \$2000.

American Author Spent His Large Income From His Books.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Brete Harte, American author, who spent his last days in this country, left an estate of only \$2000. During his life his books brought him a big income, but he spent it as fast as he received it.

## BILLIONS WERE IN 1902 MERGERS

THE YEAR'S CONSOLIDATIONS REPRESENTED \$3,700,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The capital stock represented in the consolidation of the various corporations in the United States during the year ending Dec. 31 aggregated approximately \$3,700,000,000. This compares favorably with the \$2,827,752,900 in the year

1901, last year including in its figures the capital of the United States Steel corporation, amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000, and the Northern Securities Company, with a capital of \$400,000,000.

## MARRIED MAN LOVED GIRL

Refusing to Stop He Shot Her Then Killed Himself.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Jan. 3.—A very terrible affair has just reached here from Lincoln County. A party of young men gathered at the home of Mrs. Bentley, a widow, south of Lincoln, Saturday night, Jan. 2, and there they met a young man, a white man about 25 years old, with a wife and two small children, who had become madly infatuated with a beautiful young woman in years old.



Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

## \$5000 TO THOSE WHO CAN SOLVE THIS REBUS



In this great contest which we are inaugurating we are giving \$1,000 in Cash prizes as follows: \$500 FIRST CASH PRIZE, \$200 SECOND, \$100 THIRD, \$100 FOURTH and \$50 FIFTH CASH PRIZE. These cash prizes will be awarded by a committee chosen for that purpose to those who solve the above rebus. Send your answer at once and if correct you will be entered as a contestant. It costs you nothing to try, you don't have to send us a cent.

We are in the real estate business. We have sold over \$1,500,000 worth in the past few years. We not only build houses for the people on easy payments, but develop properties, buy up towns and summer resorts. We have never failed to make our patrons money and take this way to make ourselves known to you—to make you money and to make money ourselves.

You do not have to invest one cent with us unless you want to, but we know you will when you see what we have to offer.

We can make you a few hundred or a few thousand dollars easily. "MONEY INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE BRINGS FORTUNE." No truer saying was ever made. Real Estate in and around New York is paying a tremendous boom.

In addition to the \$1,000 cash to be given away in our contest, we will give 100 New York building lots \$5000 each, all beautifully located.

Now sit right down, answer this rebus and you may win \$500 cash or one of the other prizes. It may take a little time to get the correct solution, but if you get it right we give you a prize. A little thought and hard study may get it correct.

EXTRA PRIZES AMOUNTING IN ALL \$5000

Will also be distributed among those sending correct answers.

WE HAVE JUST GIVEN AWAY \$7,000 to winners in our last contest and will send you the names and addresses of these winners as soon as we receive your answer to this advertisement.

We are anxious to have you answer this. We want you to win a prize, for we know you can help us—and we can help you. We may be able to put you on the road to fortune and as a further inducement to you to answer this contest we will give 100 of our superbly located business or house lots to the first one hundred answering this advertisement through this publication. There is only one easy condition which may take a little of your time but if you get a prize we are sure you will be willing to help us to take care of us among your friends. Send your answer early, don't delay as this advertisement may not appear again.

N. V. SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT CO.

DEPT. F 2229 PARK ROW BUILDING, NEW YORK

"Men do not counterfeit counterfeits nor imitate that which is unknown or worthless."

The Keeley treatment has stood the test of time. This treatment has been used with unparalleled success for the past 22 years in curing Alcoholism, Morphine and other drug using, Cigarette and Tobacco habits and Neurasthenia. Over a quarter of a million cured men and women in the United States are OUR TESTIMONIALS. Remedies and treatment absolutely free from any injurious or harmful effects.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR RESTORED.

Life becomes a happiness and a blessing. Will power, intellectual activity, health, business capacity and confidence of family, friends and business associates recovered. For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute

2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Trichinosis and Hydatidosis.

## Man's Mission on Earth



KNOW THYSELF!

As set forth in THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION GOLD MEDAL PRIZE TREATISE, the best Medical Work of this or any age, for man, woman, child.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation.

Treating on Physiology of Man, Woman, Child, and the various organs, and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises, and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises, and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises.

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bedford St. (opposite Bureau House, Boston, Mass.). The writer and compiler of this treatise, established in 1890, has been a student of the human mind, and has made his own study of the human mind, and has made his own study of the human mind, and has made his own study of the human mind.

Positive Cure for the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises, and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises.

For the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, Mass., and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises, and the various diseases, and the various weaknesses of men from which suffering arises.

8 1/2 HOURS TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE

B. & O. S-W

TRAINS LEAVE: 8:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 6:00 P.M.

TICKET OFFICES: 1015 and 1017 and Union St.

THIS WEEK

For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute

2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Trichinosis and Hydatidosis.

For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute

2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Trichinosis and Hydatidosis.

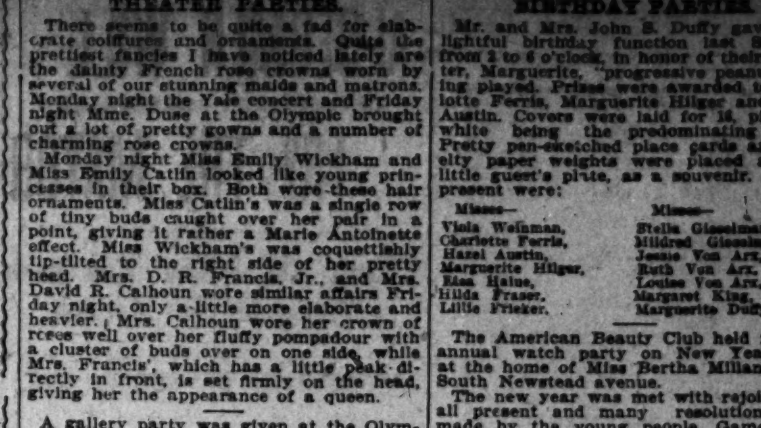
For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute

2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Trichinosis and Hydatidosis.





ness. Hitt, Matthews, E.  
ness.  
The Turn-Over Club" n  
noon at the residence  
Mrs.  
Miss Eliza Edwards' s  
missing her mother. Mrs. S.  
Mr. George Brown spent  
his friends in Kirkwood.  
Holist of the Tale Gies C  
Miss Louise Brown gave  
day evening at her  
Brownhurst," outside of K  
were present.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Maun  
from Porto Rico.  
Mr. Eugene Kendall is vi

Miss Madelline Brannon is from Columbia, Mo.  
Miss Estelle Mann from Newburg here, the guest of J. Crosby.  
Mrs. W. E. Brown is another. Mrs. George Dixie, Miss Mae Goss and Miss Webster Gross were quite "Michene's" Church by the Altina New of County. They attended by her sister, Miss Flo and George E. Conway. After the ceremony a dinner was a residence of the bride's. An immediate relative of the bride's party attended the reception at the Club, and then, after a short trip to the city, will be at home to her friends at the Ridge avenue after Feb.

and invited guests enjoyed a  
fine last Wednesday evening  
a new year was ushered in  
making, blowing of horns and  
etc. Nearly 200 were present  
of an informal nature.

## Difficult Digest

That is dyspepsia.  
It makes life miserable.  
It is sufficient not because  
but simply because they must  
they know they are irritable as  
they cannot be otherwise.  
They complain of a bad taste  
mouth, a tenderness at the pit of  
stomach, an uneasy feeling of puff  
dyspepsia, heartburn and what is  
the effectual remedy, proved to  
be cures of thousands of severe

## Food's Sarsapa

**GAIN**  
**Must Be Sold.**  
 diamond on earth, with  
 They are the hardest of  
 We have been selling the  
**Manufacture**  
**49**

**RINGS OR EARRINGS THEY LAST**




No. 444.

Serpent Ring. The Transversal gems of sapphire or emerald and eyes, gold and mounting, worth while they last..... \$1.48

---

**DOOGIES.** With all gems and stones—  
 .set, white ..... 50c  
 .set, white ..... 25c  
 .set, white ..... 75c  
 .set, white ..... \$1.00

To \$5.00 each.  
 All other values.

\$1.00. When ordering nails add 10c for registrat

# CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO

# OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN

**Our Entire \$20,000.00 Stock of Transvaal Gems Must Be Sold.**

**WHAT THE TRANSVAAL GEM IS**—It is the nearest approach to the genuine diamond on earth, with single exception of the Renoh Diamond. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, have no paste foil or artificial backing, and are cleaned exactly like the genuine. We have been selling them right here in this store with perfect satisfaction for the past 6 years.

**These Prices Do Not Even Pay the Cost of Manufacture**

 No. 419. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 420. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 421. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 422. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 423. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 424. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 425. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 426. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 427. <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 428. <b>\$1.00</b>
<b>SOLID GOLD SHELL RINGS</b> —WARRANTED 5 YEARS. SET WITH TRANSVAAL GEMS, IMITATION RUBIES OR EMERALDS.—WORTH FROM \$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH—YOUR CHOICE WHILE THEY LAST .....									
 No. 440. Any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$3.50—while they last..... <b>.98c</b>	 No. 441. Any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$3.50—while they last..... <b>.98c</b>	 No. 442. Double Round Cluster Ring, any color centers, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$6.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.98</b>	 No. 443. Double Oval Cluster Ring, any color centers, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$6.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.98</b>	 No. 444. Marquise Ring, like cut, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$2.75—while they last..... <b>75c</b>	 No. 445. Large Marquise Ring, like cut, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$4.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.48</b>	 No. 446. Serpent Ring, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$4.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.48</b>	 No. 447. Serpent Ring, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$4.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.48</b>	 No. 448. Serpent Ring, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$4.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.48</b>	 No. 449. Serpent Ring, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems or imitation pearls, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$4.50—while they last..... <b>\$1.48</b>
 No. 1820. Gold-filled Studs, set with Transvaal gems..... <b>25c</b>	 No. 1821. Gold-filled Ear Drops and Secures, set with Transvaal gems..... <b>48c</b>	 No. 1822. Princess Ring, like cut, any color center, surrounded by Transvaal gems, solid gold shell mounting, worth \$3.75—while they last..... <b>.98c</b>	 No. 1823. 1000 Buttons of Cut Buttons, beautiful patterns, set with Transvaal gems and other stones..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1824. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1825. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1826. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1827. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1828. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>	 No. 1829. Men's and Ladies' Chains..... <b>\$1.00</b>

Mail Orders with the cash, P. O. or Express Orders promptly filled. No mail order filled for less than \$1.00. When ordering send finger measure. Always state second choice. No goods exchanged during this sale. To insure safety in mails add 10c for registration.

## REMOH JEWELRY CO.

SUCCESSORS TO THE DIAMOND PALACE.  
814 OLIVE ST., Directly Opp. Post Office, ST. LOUIS, MO.







## FIGHT PHOTOGRAPHERS' TRUST

Individual Picture Takers Secure Control of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Co.

Individual photographers have gained control of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000. The photographic

Supply Trust bought up all the plants except the Cramer company and the photographers decided the only way to prevent a monopoly was to acquire the trust. J. C. Strauss, St. Louis; L. Stein, Milwaukee; and M. J. Stefana, Chicago, are the prime movers in the purchase.

## PASSED BAD MONEY ORDERS.

Postoffice Inspectors Trying to Trace the Offenders.

The postoffice inspectors are trying to trace a man and woman accused of passing worthless money orders in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Thirty-five blanks were stolen from the Chicago postoffice Oct. 22. They were numbered from 8566 to 8600

inclusive, and this couple has been passing them, generally getting change. The orders were indorsed with bogus signatures. The woman is said to be good-looking, about 25 years old, five feet tall, weighs about 140 pounds, has dark hair and eyes and is of slender build. She wears a tight-fitting short black jacket, a rainy-day shirt, a marten fur hat and a Gibson felt hat. They are believed to have left the city.

## JONES SUCCEEDS TROLL.

Circuit Clerk Haenschulte Appoints His Private Secretary.

Circuit Clerk William H. Haenschulte has appointed Perion Jones, a brother of Judge J. C. Jones, as his private secretary. He succeeds Harry Troll, who held the post until the death of his father, Circuit Clerk Henry Troll, last March, and during Ralph Orthwein's tenure of office.

Harry Troll has had various positions the courthouse for eight years, having as office boy. He graduated from the Washington University Law School last year and will be associated with the firm of Messers & Donovan in the future.

The new secretary has been a deputy sheriff, and for a time was clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.

MR. SPEAROE SAYS

Pure food products are always served in the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms.

# THE GLOBE'S GREAT CLEARING SALE!

TOMORROW AT 8 A. M. We throw our doors open upon the Grandest Bargain Event in the entire year. Here are prices that will make Monday's selling fast and furious.

## SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

35c for 15c Black and Colored Taffeta Silks.  
39c for \$1 Black Silk Velvet.  
55c for \$1 Black All-Silk Fast de Sade.  
10c for 25c Wool Wadding.

## FLANNELS, LINENS AND MUSLINS.

25c for 15c White Flannel, 1 yd. long.  
5c for 15c Dress Flannel, 1 yd. long.  
35c for 15c French Flannel, 1 yd. long.  
45c for 15c French Flannel, 1 yd. long.

## Blankets, Bed Comforts and Bed Pillows.

39c for 75c Bed Blanket and 4 Pink Blankets.  
59c for 125c Bed Blanket, full size, to be closed out, per pair \$2.50.

## JUBY TRIMMINGS, all colors, per yd. 1c.

1c for 5c Embroideries.  
25c for 10c Embroideries.  
35c for 15c and 10c Embroideries.  
45c for 10c Embroideries.

## Carpets, Rugs and Draperies.

15c for 50c Oil Window Shades.  
25c for 10c Brass Extension Rods.  
15c for 25c Stain Mantel Scarfs.  
59c for pair \$1.25 Lace Curtains, 2 yards long.

\$1.15 for pair \$2.50 25c Lace Curtains, 2 yards long.  
10c for 25c Lace Curtains, 2 yards long.  
35c for 125c Wilton Carpets.

## Cloaks, Waists, Furs, MEN'S SUITS—Annihilated Prices.

Suits and Skirts.

Consisting of Cashmeres, Cheviots, Tibbets and Worsters; plain and fancy effects; single and double-breasted; the very finest grades, even our Baltimore tailor-made suits.

All our \$7.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.  
All our \$8.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$4.69.  
All our \$10.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$5.95.  
All our \$15.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$7.75.

## MEN'S OVERCOATS—Fearful Slaughter.

Including All-Wool Kersays, Meltons, Chinchillas and Vicuna cloths, blue, black and Oxford; latest and newest styles, such as the Columbia, Baltimore, London Swagger; a grand assortment to select from.

All our \$7.50 Men's Overcoats, cut to \$3.85.  
All our \$8.50 Men's Overcoats, cut to \$4.69.  
All our \$10.00 Men's Overcoats, cut to \$5.95.  
All our \$15.00 Men's Overcoats, cut to \$7.75.

## BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Extra long, Oxford gray, with velvet collar and cuffs.  
All our \$2.50 Boys' Overcoats, cut to \$1.19.  
All our \$3.00 Boys' Overcoats, cut to \$1.65.  
All our \$4.00 Boys' Overcoats, cut to \$2.38.

## YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

All our \$5.00 Young Men's Suits, cut to \$2.65.  
All our \$6.00 Young Men's Suits, cut to \$3.45.  
All our \$7.00 Young Men's Suits, cut to \$4.65.  
All our \$8.00 Young Men's Suits, cut to \$5.45.

## BOYS' SUITS.

Consisting of two-piece double-breasted and single-breasted three-piece sailor and Norfolk.

All our \$1.50 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, cut to \$1.19.  
All our \$2.00 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, cut to \$1.65.  
All our \$2.50 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, cut to \$2.38.  
All our \$3.00 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, cut to \$2.65.

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVENUE

## Brandt's "HU-MAN-IC"

\$4.00

\$4.00

\$4.00

\$4.00

HUMANE—THE GREATEST SHOE ON EARTH FOR \$4.00.

Begin the New Year Aright By Opening a SAVINGS ACCOUNT With the Missouri Trust Company 3% Interest Paid. Deposits of \$1.00 and Upward Received. Olive and Seventh Streets.

I Pay The Freight \$25 The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE" Has a 6-in. dia. over 17-in. high, 12-gallon reservoir, large warming closet, double grate, burn wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. Write for descriptive circular and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one. W.M. G. WILLARD, Dept. No. 120, 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN YOU BUY A MERCANTILE

are NOT paying for CHROMOS, SCHEMES, ETC., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS.

## \$10 WORTH DOUBLE-ZERWICK-FRESH JEWELRY CO.

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, Matinee, Jan. 5.

6---ATHOS FAMILY---6 Great European Acrobats—First Time Here.

THE BAGGAGES, Comedy Tangles.

CRANE BROS. and BELMONT "The Madtown Minstrels"—A Burlesque.

ESTHER FEE, Violinist.

GARDNER and MADDERN, Presenting the Farce, "Jiminy's Maria."

QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE, Mirth and Melody in a Barber Shop.

LA BELLE BLANCHE, Imitations of Stage Celebrities.

JONES and WALTON, Offering the Comedy, "Our Country Cousin."

CARLETON and TERRY, Singing Comedians.

THE DEMUTHS, Whitewind Dancers.

BELLE WILLIAMS, Comedienne.

CHRISTIE and WILLIS, Comedy Juggling and Dancing.

THE KINODROME, Moving Pictures.

15c, 30c, 50c. All Orchestra Chairs Reserved, 75c.

## OLYMPIC

Week of Monday, Jan. 5. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

Supported by Frederick Kerr and Nor London Company. Direction of Charles Frohman.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

THE JOY OF LIVING. By Hermann Sudermann.

MAGDA, By Hermann Sudermann.

THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. By A. W. Pinero.

Week of Jan. 12—MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

A Unique and Delightful Entertainment.

The Success of Two Continents. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTOR. (His first appearance in St. Louis)

CHARLES HAWTREY, In Richard Gauthers Comedy

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

As Acted by Him 560 Nights in London. At Last Season at Garrick Theater, New York. Reserved Seats on Thursday.

THE RECOGNIZED Family Theater and the Most Popular Playhouse in the City, at Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Most All Car Lines in the City Pass the Door.

25c MATINEES TUESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY. THIS WEEK. THE FATAL WEDDING. TO-DAY. GERTRUDE HAYNES' Choir Celestial—Master Duff and 35 Trained Choir Boys—Unique in Plot, Pathos and Comedy—Sufferings of Mother and Children. Sunday Matinee, Jan. 11—"NOT GUILTY." The daring Leap for Life.

WEIL'S BAND AT 3:30. ODEON 5th SEASON—40 MEN—MRS. HARKER, Soloist. 2000 SEATS, 25c. LATEST POPULAR MUSIC.

## F. W. Humphrey Clothing Co.,

Corner Broadway and Pine.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. CENTURY. Tonight. Wednesday Popular Mat. 25c and 50c. Mr. Fred Niblo Politely Proffers

THE 4 COHANS

And their Big Company of Singing Comedians in George M. Cohan's Superior Musical Farce,

THE GOVERNOR'S SON. REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

NEXT WEEK. HENRY W. SAVAGE Presents KING DODO (RAYMOND HITCHCOCK)

And his MERRY CHORAL COURT of 75—PEOPLE—75 Direct from Daly's Theater, New York. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

NEVER-CHANGING PRICES. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. 25c—WEEK-DAY MATINEES—25c Two Performances Every Day.

THE SPAN OF LIFE With all its wonderful scenic effects, including THE DONAZ TTAS, FORMING THE HUMAN BRIDGE, 30 FEET ABOVE THE STAGE, over which three people pass. Next Sunday HAPPY HOOLIGAN will create laughter.

GRAND Matinee Today. MATINEES GOOD Wednesday, Saturday, 25c. Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

J. E. STIELING Presents the Dramatic Comedy Novelty Success of the Past Four Seasons THE ARTIST'S COMEDIES

ROSE MELVILLE in "SIS HOPKINS" "THERE AIN'T NO SENSE IN DOIN' NOTHING FOR NOBODY WHAT NEVER DOES NOTHING FOR NOBODY"

A Play of Purpose—A Plot of Sense—A Happy Blending of Fun and Dramatic Pathos of Laughter! Laugh! The Pastoral Comedy Hit Best Company Yet! New and Special Scenery! New Music! New Spectacular! Fast Fun! Fast Channel! See the Famous "SHAKESPEARE DANCE!" Next Sunday Matinee—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

THE HOME OF FOLLY. COMMERCING MATINEE TODAY. THE HIGH ROLLERS Extravaganza Co. TWO FROLICHS DAILY.

40—Clever People—40 A Runaway Girl AND THE HEART OF NEW YORK KUTTY MILEY, Singer of Best Songs. DIXON & LANG, Character Comedians. EVA MITCHELL, The Tough Girl. FRANKLIN SISTERS, Songs and Dances. ABBIE CARLTON and BALLERINA. HOWE & SCOTT, Character Comedians. VIOLET DUSETH, Spanish Dancer. PALFREY & HILTON, European Music Artists.

NEXT ATTRACTION. Harry Morris IN A Night on Broadway



















TWO DEAD BODIES  
LEFT IN A SICK ROOM

## Not Poisoned

## A MYSTERY

## THEORY OF

## IDENT.

## employed in Store

## for Five Months

## as a Quasi-

## Solates.

## The acquittal this

## p. charged with the

## means of poisoning

## the case as deep

## on the day of Miss

## ago.

## left to account for

## is that advanced by

## in their arguments

## to change which caused

## and its way into the

## its manufacture.

## paranly at a loss

## ve. The only motive

## to Miss Dunlap

## a friend was the de-

## in the village store

## employed in the store

## isted at the store on

## by Miss Dunlap

## The former of

## olates and Miss Dool

## ter she was stricken

## Dr. Reynolds, who

## the case as a stry-

## Miss Dool that she

## or outburst, "Why did

## differ candy? O. why

## Miss Dool was dead.

## al of Miss Dunlap fol-

## for the defense, Miss

## vanced two theories in

## Dool's death, contend-

## not commit suicide, the

## candy by mistake

## infanture, Mr. Connell

## possible for Dr. Rey-

## NANCY McKANE TOO ILL TO SEEK

## A CHILD WAS FEVER-FLUSHED

## Police Officers, Shocked by the Pitiful

## Spectacle, Go Deep Into Their

## Own Pockets.

## Nancy McKane was found by the police

## yesterday afternoon lying ill upon a

## miserable couch at 217 Market street.

## She was surrounded by her five young

## children, one of whom tossed upon a poor

## bed, flushed with fever. The dead body of

## her husband, Alexander, and the corpse

## of a 18-month-old grandson, Eugene, lay

## still and cold in the same apartment.

## The fire was out in the small store and

## there was scarcely sufficient food in the

## house to appease the healthy appetite of

## a single hungry man. The family did not

## know from whence money was to come.

## The case was so appalling in its destitution

## that Officer Maupin, whose attention

## was called to it, hastened to the station and

## reported it as a matter for urgent and

## speedy charity.

## That such poverty could exist in a civil-

## ized and prosperous community shocked

## the sensibilities of even the police who are

## accustomed to pitiable scenes, and Chief Kely

## was so affected that immediately upon his

## attention being called to it, he gave \$10

## of his own pocket, and Capt. Peter Rey-

## nolds of the Central district personally or-

## dered 10 bushels of coal to be sent post-

## haste to the McKane home.

## The police report that Alexander McKane

## had been ill for a year with consump-

## tion, it was believed, and died Friday.

## The baby died yesterday morning. Mrs. McKane

## had suffered an accidental fall some

## time ago, and was bed-ridden, and her

## daughter, Lillie, was down with fever. The

## other children were almost ill from the

## cold, lack of nourishment and grief.

## It was reported later that an undertaker

## of North St. Louis had assumed charge of

## the bodies of the dead, and would accord

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Century.....The Four Cohans  
Columbia.....Vanderbilt  
Grand.....The Hopkins  
Havilland.....The Fatal Wedding  
Imperial.....The Span of Life  
Odeon.....Concert  
Olympic.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell  
Standard.....The Four Cohans

Signora Eleonora Duse has come and gone.

The world-renowned tragedienne has shown

herself to St. Louis theater-goers and re-

turned toward that Italy which, to her,

represents the only thing on earth worth

having. She is on her way back to receive

the plaudits of her countrymen, who like

the sort of entertainment she furnishes.

If she furnishes the same sort of enter-

tainment she did here, they have my sym-

pathy. But I don't believe she does.

It is a well-known fact that foreign ac-

trresses, as a rule, do not like to leave

New York. To them New York is the

United States, or, at least, the only part

worth considering. To them the rest of

the country is worse than the provinces of

the European nations. They look upon us

as yokels, and consider anything quite too

good for us. They imagine that we ought

to feel so highly honored at receiving a

visit from them that we will fall down in

adoration at sight of them, and that we

know so little about dramatic art that we

will accept as pure gold any dress they

may see fit to offer us.

And so they hand us out the sort of en-

tertainment furnished by Signora Duse.

This is certainly the most charitable way

of looking at what was given us by Eleonora

Duse, for if she puts no more life into her

work than she did here she never would

have won the reputation she has across

the sea and—else the people across the

sea are easily pleased.

This week we are to have another foreign

actress. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to hold

the boards at the Olympic, but Mrs. Camp-

bell, in her manner of doing things, is

vastly different from the foreign-tongued

actress who has just left us.

In the first place, she shows her willing-

ness to work by giving the full number of

performances during the week, and not

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Century.....The Four Cohans  
Columbia.....Vanderbilt  
Grand.....The Hopkins  
Havilland.....The Fatal Wedding  
Imperial.....The Span of Life  
Odeon.....Concert  
Olympic.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell  
Standard.....The Four Cohans

Bandmaster William Wells and his band

of 50 musicians will open his fifth season

of popular Sunday afternoon concerts at

the Odeon at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The young bandmaster has given much

care to the personnel of the band this season,

and promises the best series of concerts he

has ever given, and that is saying a

great deal, for Wells's band is without

doubt, one of the best organizations of the

kind in the United States today. The

program for this afternoon is:

March—The Odeon.....Well

Overture—Semiramide.....Bosini

(a) The Odeon.....Well

War March and Battle Hymn, Handel.....Wagner

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

Selections—The Odeon.....Well

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Century.....The Four Cohans  
Columbia.....Vanderbilt  
Grand.....The Hopkins  
Havilland.....The Fatal Wedding  
Imperial.....The Span of Life  
Odeon.....Concert  
Olympic.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell  
Standard.....The Four Cohans

Among the most important engagements

of the present dramatic season will be

that of Mr. George Haverly in "A Mes-

sage from Mars," which will be seen at

the Olympic Theater Jan. 11. This place

has had performances in London, and ran

last season at the Garrick Theater,

New York. It is a bright and fantastic

comedy.

In a somewhat elaborate article on Fri-

day night, one of New York's most famous

critics, speaks of the effect of the first

night on the actors. "May be," he says,

"those who have taken part in the play

know that they are deserving of con-

gratulation, and feeling the severe crit-

icism they deserve, they try to

forget it by saying, with a shrug of the

papers, 'O, I shall get it in the morning

and be nervous and out of sorts. O, yes, yes,

'Well, what do I have to say, any-

how? I suppose I get it, don't I?'

And then, should there be lines of

commendation of the play, he is quick

to look over his face, but is quick

to say: 'Not bad. I guess I did

better than I thought.'

There is a great deal of talk about split

work and all that, but in ninety-nine times

out of a hundred the criticism of the critic

is not the fairest, and is not the most

honest. And it is not often that the

critic is a dramatist, and a dramatic crit-

icism is a mistake. The modern reader de-

mands that the theatrical articles be writ-

ten in a spirited style, and a dramatic crit-

icism is a mistake. The modern reader de-

mands that the theatrical articles be writ-

ten in a spirited style, and a dramatic crit-

icism is a mistake. The modern reader de-

mands that the theatrical articles be writ-

ten in a spirited style, and a dramatic crit-

icism is a mistake. The modern reader de-

mands that the theatrical articles be writ-

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Century.....The Four Cohans  
Columbia.....Vanderbilt  
Grand.....The Hopkins  
Havilland.....The Fatal Wedding  
Imperial.....The Span of Life  
Odeon.....Concert  
Olympic.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell  
Standard.....The Four Cohans

Neither a divorce suit nor a duel is ex-

pected as that would confine the scenes

in the public mind and crush the happi-

ness of the audience. The scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but the

scenes will be the only scenes of escape,

but the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

scenes of escape, but the scenes will be

the only scenes of escape, but the scenes

will be the only scenes of escape, but

the scenes will be the only scenes of

escape, but the scenes will be the only

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Century.....The Four Cohans  
Columbia.....Vanderbilt  
Grand.....The Hopkins  
Havilland.....The Fatal Wedding  
Imperial.....The Span of Life  
Odeon.....Concert  
Olympic.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell  
Standard.....The Four Cohans

A story of the most pathetic and



## SHRIEKED IN COURT

Zimmerman Suffered From Hysterics When She Saw Slayer of Her Sister.

YORK, Jan. 3.—There was a painful scene at today's session of the court appointed to inquire into the sanity of J. Rose, former stage manager of the Garrick Theater, who is charged with the murder of his wife.

The evidence produced by the defense to prove that Rose was insane was his sister-in-law, Mrs. Zimmerman. Rose was brought into court unknown to her and given a seat immediately behind the witness. When asked to identify Rose she turned.

Rose was apparently unmoved and unaffected, but the woman stood by her chair, shrieking violently. Rose put his hand on her shoulder, murmuring in a low voice, "May, O May."

Mrs. Zimmerman continued to crouch down until she was almost on the floor, still shrieking violently. Justice Donohue ordered Rose removed.

## ST. LOUIS MEN NOT FOR STONE

Nine Out of Eleven for Anybody Else.

## CAUCUS AT CARROLL'S OFFICE

Harry Hawes, Though Willing to Aid Gum Shoe Statesman, Is Not in a Position to Wield Delegation.

Following a caucus at the office of Justice of the Peace Robert Carroll, which was attended by nine of the 11 St. Louis Democratic members-elect of the Legislature, the positive announcement was made last night that the St. Louis delegation will not vote for ex-Gov. William J. Stone for United States senator if the name of any other suitable Democrat is presented.

The meeting of the St. Louis members was the sequel of another effort on the part of the St. Louis Democrats to capture the "city vote," which the ex-governor designated as the "Indian element," when making the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

For several days the politicians have been venturing the prediction that the "gum shoe statesman" would have the St. Louis delegation instructed for him before Sunday or Monday at the latest.

They based their claims on the fact that Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club, is a warm personal friend of the former governor and willing to do all in his power to help along his senatorial aspirations.

Hawes Is Not Able to Help Stone Much.

It is not doubted that Mr. Hawes is desirous of bringing about this result, though he has not now what might be called control over more than three St. Louis votes. This is shown in the quietly announced determination of four of the five St. Louis Democrats to support Frank H. Farris for president of the Senate.

A bitter fight is anticipated before this contest is ended. The principals thus far are Senator Farris and Lieutenant-Governor John Lee.

Farris' friends threaten to tell secrets on Lee if the latter does not cease his activity.

"The Crawford County men," said a politician in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, "know all about that building powder trust deal and if he is defeated it would not surprise me if he pulled down the Lee temple. Everybody knows what that means."

One of the busiest men in town yesterday was Col. William H. Phelps, chief passenger dispatcher of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Col. Phelps Has Not Been Eliminated.

Col. Phelps will represent the Missouri Pacific interests at Jefferson City this winter, despite the report that he has been eliminated from the lobby field.

Phelps' friends say that Gov. Stone will retire from the lobby if he is elected senator. Col. Phelps is expected to be a part of the combination of a clear field. Phelps was overruled yesterday with applications for transportation to Jefferson City.

The requests became so numerous that the final list told his secretary to tell his visitors that he had left town.

"When will you be at the capital, one of our half dozen politicians asked in one breath."

"O, I can't tell," said Phelps. "I am going to Arizona tomorrow."

"Why," asked one of them, "aren't you going to Jefferson to fight Stone?"

"Not on your life," was the reply. "It would be unprofessional in me to say a word against that gentleman."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued since the last publication of the list in the Post-Dispatch.

B. Fize ..... 1124 N. 8th at  
Minnie Price ..... 22 O'Fallon at  
Cecilia Hutt ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Nathan Shapiro ..... 4034 Page at  
Gustave Unger ..... 2108 N. 11th at  
Frank Appelheimer ..... 1121 Perry at  
Harry W. Visselmann ..... 2108 Roeder at  
Hattie M. Moser ..... 2215 Clark at  
Elmer E. Smith ..... 807 S. 2d at  
Sarah May Dulany ..... 708 S. 2d at  
Joseph Zeller ..... Alton, Ill.  
Robert Burns, M. D. .... 612 N. Taylor at  
Katharine F. Zigler ..... 4038 Cook at  
C. W. Scott ..... 2215 Clark at  
Sadie Hughes ..... Pickensville, Ill.  
Sam Mreut ..... 1000 Washington at  
Milla Seigel ..... 2215 Clark at  
St. Edman ..... 1200 N. 7th at  
Hollie Bowman ..... 1010 Middle at  
Marion McBeth ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Anna M. Vollmer ..... 2215 Clark at  
Joseph Piffner ..... 1726 S. 10th at  
Magdalena Wambach ..... 1726 S. 10th at

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).

Finest qualities, \$1.00 to \$20. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

MEAT PACKERS FORM A TRUST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

at \$10 per week and paid same by assessment on the members of the organization.

FINES SPENT FOR CIGARS.

"These fines were expended for incidental expenses of the meetings and cigars. The facts of the existence of this organization and these meetings and agreements were testified to by several who were parties thereto and participated in the agreement to fix the price of which they could sell fresh pork to the butchers in St. Louis, and that, in pursuance of said combination, agreement and conspiracy, said corporations and firms maintained the prices so fixed in selling the said fresh pork to the butchers in St. Louis, except where the prices were cut as aforesaid."

"The various companies in their objections to the testimony raised the question that the agents of said companies, being chief employees or managers, made the agreement to fix the prices and entered into this combination and were not shown to have been authorized by their principals, the respondents, to enter into and make such agreements."

"That such objections were overruled, as the said dressed beef companies cannot be held or to say that the managers of their coolers and city coolers, who carry on the business for them, did it without their knowledge and consent. The local agents of the dressed beef companies did it and all knew it and their knowledge is the knowledge of the said companies and their agents."

The commission also says that he did not find that the prices of the solid grades and classes of dressed beef and other meat which were unwholesome and of an inferior quality, as to this part of the report, Attorney General Crow announced that he would file exceptions in support of his allegation that the companies did not

unwholesome and inferior qualities of beef and mutton.

The case will be heard by the Supreme Court Jan. 20.

The commission says that the Henry Krug Packing Co. of St. Joseph was not in the combine and hence releases that company from this proceeding.

CARACAS MENACED BY REBELS

Bank Has Been Drained and a Forced Loan From Foreigners Is Probable.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Matin from Caracas says the city is menaced by revolutionary forces, which are in the neighborhood.

The correspondent describes the situation at Caracas as critical.

The bank, he says, lacks the required resources to meet the bills and expenses of the government, and a forced loan is feared which will affect foreigners as well as Venezuelans.

As they are "dangerous and mischievous creatures, accustomed to sting mankind," no one has a right to keep bees in unreasonable numbers or in an improper place, so the Dublin King's bench has decided.

Butler Evidence TO BE TAKEN NOW

Testimony for the contestant in the Warner-Butler election contest closed at midnight and James J. Butler, congressman-elect from the Twelfth district, will immediately proceed to present evidence to offset the charges of frauds alleged to have been committed at the recent November election.

The count of the ballots was completed at the City Hall. This work was done under the supervision of Waller and Waller, expert law stenographers. Under them were 20 men.

There were 26,000 ballots to be counted. It was necessary to ascertain in each case the name of the voter, his ballot, the initials of the teller, and the name of the teller.

TONNAGE 1 Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON

slender of navy steam vessels of the United States during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902.

During the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, 154,673 tons of steam vessels of the United States were built.

The tonnage built during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, was 154,673 tons, or 15,467 tons more than during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1901.

Art Pieces—this year stand 12 in. of a most durable position. Oriental colorings and gilt; very sale offering.

MASSIVE COUCHES—oak frame, deeply carved, best steel construction and fully guaranteed, to be deeply tufted, coverings of superior quality imported velvet; January Clearance Price \$8.75

PARLOR SUITS—new designs and exceedingly handsome frames of polished mahogany finish, expertly upholstered in finest imported coverings; January Clearance Sale Price \$11.75 \$10.50

IRON BEDS—heavy bent steel tubing and heavily enameled; all sizes; all colors; January Clearance Sale Price \$1.49

ELEGANT ROCKERS—solid oak, highly polished saddle seat. Rocker, a design and very comfortable; January Clearance Sale Price \$1.39

ELEGANT DRESSERS—elaborate signs, highly polished, solid oak; January Clearance Sale Price \$4.99

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

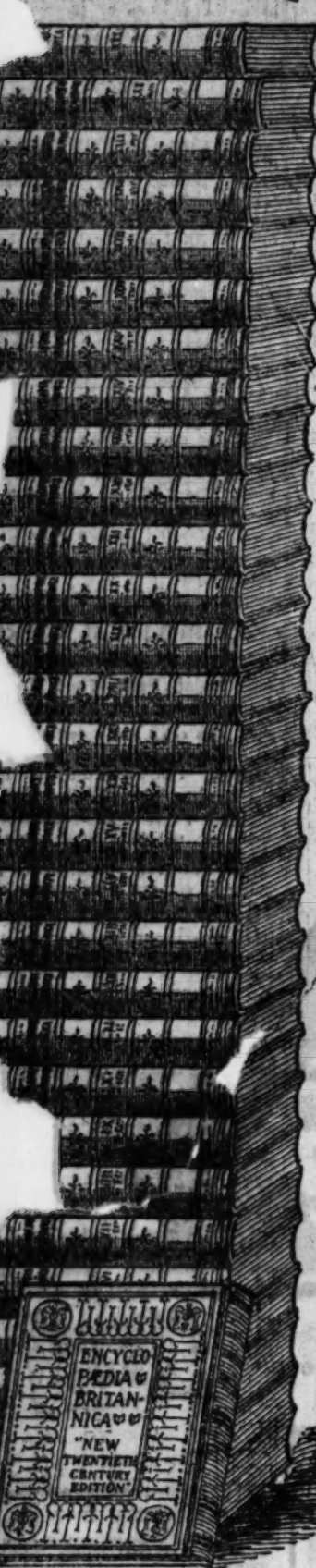
ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

ALL GOLD MARKS IN PLAIN FIGURES

## START 1903 RIGHT



31 Massive Volumes. Weight Over 200 Pounds.

31 Volumes in All. 25 Volumes Ninth Edition. 5 Volumes American Additions. 1 Volume Guide to Systematic Readings of the Whole Work.

Secures This Entire Set of the New 20th Century Edition. You can pay the balance at rate of only 10c a day for a short time.

DR. J. H. CASE, Proprietor.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

DR. A. E. MOSER

The best way to start a New Year is not to sit bawling the blunders of days gone by. Instead, it is to rise up with fresh energy, with the eyes to the front, resolved to profit by past experience.

What is experience? It is knowledge gained from past deeds.

That is the point where the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA makes its great appeal. It sums up for a man all the experience of all the other men since the world began.

Do you think you are strong enough to ignore all this past experience in beginning another year?

The Desire to Improve is the one element which has uplifted whole races and made entire civilizations! Kingdoms have passed away and new states have arisen, simply because individual men have resolved to better themselves.

The story of their struggles and the results of their labors are printed for your benefit in the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

The New Year's Resolution should include the procuring of this splendid set of books. It is the finest single equipment for success ever prepared. Its thirty-one volumes were a century and a quarter in the making, and represent an outlay of three millions of dollars. The New Twentieth Century Edition will give you the latest facts in history and biography, the most recent researches in chemistry, mechanics and engineering, the last word in surgery and theology, the present status of the Roentgen ray and wireless telegraphy.

If you start 1903 with BRITANNICA, you can turn over 12,000 new leaves instead of one!

In Whatever Line of trade or professional work you may be engaged—you cannot afford to begin the New Year without this price of reference works—particularly when it is now within your grasp at Less Than Half Price, and payable a little at a time.

The fact that more BRITANNICAS were sold in 1902 than all other encyclopaedias combined bespeaks its merit and popularity.

What the Coupon Does. The Free Inquiry Coupon, if used promptly, will bring you handsome specimen pages and full particulars; and will entitle you to the special price and to a bookcase made for the Encyclopaedia. But it should be sent at once.

What Is Said Of It. "It is without a peer in the whole noble army of encyclopaedias."—LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica is king of its tribe."—PROF. DAVID SWING.

"The most useful reference book for young or old is the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Children beginning at ten years old its store of historical, biographical, mythological, elementary scientific, natural history information. The eager boy can study balloons, kinds of dogs or firearms, locomotives, habits of the butterfly or cockroach. The youth may want information on subjects from geology or electricity to the settlements of the Fiji Islands, or volcanoes and earthquakes, or a most fascinating story of Napoleon; and for the still older all the fundamental conceptions of law, medicine, theology, ethics, sociology, curves and functions, architecture, art—all the way up, perhaps, to the origin of some fine editorial on Chinese metaphysics. Whether for education or information, no man who once has this book will ever let himself or his children be without constant access to it. If another deluge came, and the ark had room for but one secular book, this is beyond any doubt the one."—CLEMENT BATES, Judge of Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOOKCASE FREE. A limited number of Bookcases will be given free of charge to Post-Dispatch readers who respond promptly. The Coupon below will be known as the Bookcase Coupon and should be mailed at once.

Cut out and mail this coupon today.

The American Newspaper Association, 407 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Suite 416.

Please send me free of charge sample pages and full particulars of your Encyclopaedia offer (Bookcase Coupon).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.

Scientifically Fitted, \$1.00 per pair Upward.

Expert Correction of Impaired Vision.

You may call on our expert opticians—Dr. Bond and Dr. Montgomery—with absolute confidence. Eyes tested free of charge. Spectacles or Eyeglasses, in steel frames, \$1 up; in gold frames, \$5.00 ap.

Oculists' Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

Solid gold Eyeglass Chains, \$2.75, \$3.75 to \$20.00. Solid gold Eyeglass Hooks, \$1.00, \$1.50; plated, 50c. Eyeglasses and Spectacle Cases, silver mounted, 75c to \$10.00. Longest, in solid silver and silver gilt, \$7.00 to \$16.00, fitted with lenses. In tortoise shell, \$4.00 to \$24.00.

Mermod & Jaccard's Broadway and Locust.

## ST. LOUIS MEN NOT FOR STONE

Nine Out of Eleven for Anybody Else.

CAUCUS AT CARROLL'S OFFICE

SELF WAS AWAY FROM THE MEETING.

Harry Hawes, Though Willing to Aid Gum Shoe Statesman, Is Not in a Position to Wield Delegation.

Following a caucus at the office of Justice of the Peace Robert Carroll, which was attended by nine of the 11 St. Louis Democratic members-elect of the Legislature, the positive announcement was made last night that the St. Louis delegation will not vote for ex-Gov. William J. Stone for United States senator if the name of any other suitable Democrat is presented.

The meeting of the St. Louis members was the sequel of another effort on the part of the St. Louis Democrats to capture the "city vote," which the ex-governor designated as the "Indian element," when making the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

For several days the politicians have been venturing the prediction that the "gum shoe statesman" would have the St. Louis delegation instructed for him before Sunday or Monday at the latest.

They based their claims on the fact that Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club, is a warm personal friend of the former governor and willing to do all in his power to help along his senatorial aspirations.

Hawes Is Not Able to Help Stone Much.

It is not doubted that Mr. Hawes is desirous of bringing about this result, though he has not now what might be called control over more than three St. Louis votes. This is shown in the quietly announced determination of four of the five St. Louis Democrats to support Frank H. Farris for president of the Senate.

A bitter fight is anticipated before this contest is ended. The principals thus far are Senator Farris and Lieutenant-Governor John Lee.

Farris' friends threaten to tell secrets on Lee if the latter does not cease his activity.

"The Crawford County men," said a politician in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, "know all about that building powder trust deal and if he is defeated it would not surprise me if he pulled down the Lee temple. Everybody knows what that means."

One of the busiest men in town yesterday was Col. William H. Phelps, chief passenger dispatcher of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Col. Phelps Has Not Been Eliminated.

Col. Phelps will represent the Missouri Pacific interests at Jefferson City this winter, despite the report that he has been eliminated from the lobby field.

Phelps' friends say that Gov. Stone will retire from the lobby if he is elected senator. Col. Phelps is expected to be a part of the combination of a clear field. Phelps was overruled yesterday with applications for transportation to Jefferson City.

The requests became so numerous that the final list told his secretary to tell his visitors that he had left town.

"When will you be at the capital, one of our half dozen politicians asked in one breath."

"O, I can't tell," said Phelps. "I am going to Arizona tomorrow."

"Why," asked one of them, "aren't you going to Jefferson to fight Stone?"

"Not on your life," was the reply. "It would be unprofessional in me to say a word against that gentleman."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued since the last publication of the list in the Post-Dispatch.

B. Fize ..... 1124 N. 8th at  
Minnie Price ..... 22 O'Fallon at  
Cecilia Hutt ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Nathan Shapiro ..... 4034 Page at  
Gustave Unger ..... 2108 N. 11th at  
Frank Appelheimer ..... 1121 Perry at  
Harry W. Visselmann ..... 2108 Roeder at  
Hattie M. Moser ..... 2215 Clark at  
Elmer E. Smith ..... 807 S. 2d at  
Sarah May Dulany ..... 708 S. 2d at  
Joseph Zeller ..... Alton, Ill.  
Robert Burns, M. D. .... 612 N. Taylor at  
Katharine F. Zigler ..... 4038 Cook at  
C. W. Scott ..... 2215 Clark at  
Sadie Hughes ..... Pickensville, Ill.  
Sam Mreut ..... 1000 Washington at  
Milla Seigel ..... 2215 Clark at  
St. Edman ..... 1200 N. 7th at  
Hollie Bowman ..... 1010 Middle at  
Marion McBeth ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Anna M. Vollmer ..... 2215 Clark at  
Joseph Piffner ..... 1726 S. 10th at  
Magdalena Wambach ..... 1726 S. 10th at

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).

Finest qualities, \$1.00 to \$20. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

## ST. LOUIS MEN NOT FOR STONE

Nine Out of Eleven for Anybody Else.

CAUCUS AT CARROLL'S OFFICE

SELF WAS AWAY FROM THE MEETING.

Harry Hawes, Though Willing to Aid Gum Shoe Statesman, Is Not in a Position to Wield Delegation.

Following a caucus at the office of Justice of the Peace Robert Carroll, which was attended by nine of the 11 St. Louis Democratic members-elect of the Legislature, the positive announcement was made last night that the St. Louis delegation will not vote for ex-Gov. William J. Stone for United States senator if the name of any other suitable Democrat is presented.

The meeting of the St. Louis members was the sequel of another effort on the part of the St. Louis Democrats to capture the "city vote," which the ex-governor designated as the "Indian element," when making the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

For several days the politicians have been venturing the prediction that the "gum shoe statesman" would have the St. Louis delegation instructed for him before Sunday or Monday at the latest.

They based their claims on the fact that Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club, is a warm personal friend of the former governor and willing to do all in his power to help along his senatorial aspirations.

Hawes Is Not Able to Help Stone Much.

It is not doubted that Mr. Hawes is desirous of bringing about this result, though he has not now what might be called control over more than three St. Louis votes. This is shown in the quietly announced determination of four of the five St. Louis Democrats to support Frank H. Farris for president of the Senate.

A bitter fight is anticipated before this contest is ended. The principals thus far are Senator Farris and Lieutenant-Governor John Lee.

Farris' friends threaten to tell secrets on Lee if the latter does not cease his activity.

"The Crawford County men," said a politician in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, "know all about that building powder trust deal and if he is defeated it would not surprise me if he pulled down the Lee temple. Everybody knows what that means."

One of the busiest men in town yesterday was Col. William H. Phelps, chief passenger dispatcher of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Col. Phelps Has Not Been Eliminated.

Col. Phelps will represent the Missouri Pacific interests at Jefferson City this winter, despite the report that he has been eliminated from the lobby field.

Phelps' friends say that Gov. Stone will retire from the lobby if he is elected senator. Col. Phelps is expected to be a part of the combination of a clear field. Phelps was overruled yesterday with applications for transportation to Jefferson City.

The requests became so numerous that the final list told his secretary to tell his visitors that he had left town.

"When will you be at the capital, one of our half dozen politicians asked in one breath."

"O, I can't tell," said Phelps. "I am going to Arizona tomorrow."

"Why," asked one of them, "aren't you going to Jefferson to fight Stone?"

"Not on your life," was the reply. "It would be unprofessional in me to say a word against that gentleman."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued since the last publication of the list in the Post-Dispatch.

B. Fize ..... 1124 N. 8th at  
Minnie Price ..... 22 O'Fallon at  
Cecilia Hutt ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Nathan Shapiro ..... 4034 Page at  
Gustave Unger ..... 2108 N. 11th at  
Frank Appelheimer ..... 1121 Perry at  
Harry W. Visselmann ..... 2108 Roeder at  
Hattie M. Moser ..... 2215 Clark at  
Elmer E. Smith ..... 807 S. 2d at  
Sarah May Dulany ..... 708 S. 2d at  
Joseph Zeller ..... Alton, Ill.  
Robert Burns, M. D. .... 612 N. Taylor at  
Katharine F. Zigler ..... 4038 Cook at  
C. W. Scott ..... 2215 Clark at  
Sadie Hughes ..... Pickensville, Ill.  
Sam Mreut ..... 1000 Washington at  
Milla Seigel ..... 2215 Clark at  
St. Edman ..... 1200 N. 7th at  
Hollie Bowman ..... 1010 Middle at  
Marion McBeth ..... 2151 Hickory at  
Anna M. Vollmer ..... 2215 Clark at  
Joseph Piffner ..... 1726 S. 10th at  
Magdalena Wambach ..... 1726 S. 10th at

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).

Finest qualities, \$1.00 to \$20. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

## BUTLER EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN NOW

Testimony for the contestant in the Warner-Butler election contest closed at midnight and James J. Butler, congressman-elect from the Twelfth district, will immediately proceed to present evidence to offset the charges of frauds alleged to have been committed at the recent November election.

The count of the ballots was completed at the City Hall. This work was done under the supervision of Waller and Waller, expert law stenographers. Under them were 20 men.

There were 26,000 ballots to be counted. It was necessary to ascertain in each case the name of the voter, his ballot, the initials of the teller, and the name of the teller.

TONNAGE 1 Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON

slender of navy steam vessels of the United States during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902



# A MONEY-MAKING RACING STABLE.



## E. J. ARNOLD & CO. Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo. Co-Operative Racing Stables

The celebrated Johnny Huffman breeding establishment is now the property of the well-known local racing firm of E. J. Arnold & Co. The Huffman farm is located at Greenville, Ill., and Arnold & Co. paid \$20,000 cash for it.

The farm is located two miles west of Greenville, which is just 51 miles from St. Louis on the Vandalia road. It is an ideal location for a breeding farm, as the country is rolling and the soil is the richest to be found in Illinois. The farm consists of 200 acres, all under cultivation, completely fenced and of modern improvement.

The Huffman home, shown above, is a beautiful three-story frame structure, built in old English style of architecture and painted white. It is modern in every respect, and its tall, graceful Gothic towers and gables can be seen from miles around.

There are five newly-built and massive stables, sufficient to house over 100 thoroughbreds during the winter. They are located within a few hundred yards of the house and connected by well-kept, nicely arranged paddocks. Old Logan, once the speediest horse in the country, and the winner of innumerable stakes, romped about his enclosure like a kitten. Just across the way appeared Gold Heels, the king of the stud, proud, fiery and supreme. He shipped well, and all day swarms of horsemen, neighbors of Mr. Huffman's, stand about the king's stall, gazing and wondering how such a slim, sleek, modest-looking animal could have made the great record he did.

Just west, in another paddock, is Loving Cup, known to every Western turfman, who is now in foal to the great Argyle. In a roomy, well-aired barn another old-timer is found in What'er-lou, the winner of many a rich stake. The great horse is still in good condition.

The farm is indeed the prettiest, best located and equipped one ever seen. Everything necessary for the comfort and training of the thoroughbred is right at hand. The five great barns are in perfect condition, warm, cozy and well aired. The big barn is 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. Outside of the stalls, under cover, is a roomy exercising track for winter "warm-ups." Mr. Arnold's horses are housed in this barn.

On the eastern side of the farm, a half-mile from the mansion, is located the mile race track. It is in perfect condition, and it required several years of hard work to place it in its present condition. The soil is always soft, and the cushion on top serves to help a horse's feet instead of injuring them.

Just west of the track are located the grazing paddocks. The soil is so rich the grass remains nearly all winter.

Despite the equipments noted above, Mr. Arnold says he proposes to expend thousands of dollars more on the farm in the way of improvements.

An important factor on all stud farms is the water, and the farm boasts of three of the finest wells in the surrounding country. There is a waterworks plant right on the grounds, which includes an immense tank holding thousands of gallons of water, which is carried off to all parts of the farm through pipes.

Arnold & Co. never do things by halves, and it is their intention to make the Greenville purchase a breeding establishment that will be second to none. Probably \$200,000 or more will be expended on improvements and the purchase of high-class stallions and brood mares. While the returns from the farm will not come in much before a year or so, when it does it will prove a regular gold mine for the owners.

### From The Mirror of Dec. 18. MONEY MADE QUICKLY ALONG CONSERVATIVE LINES

It takes money to make money. To make thousands in a single deal you must have thousands to go on. The little investor has no chance with the big investor. This is true of any business.

The millions that have been made by the steel trust or the oil trust are due to the principle of combination. The man with a moderate capital must combine with other capital, and make the aggregate stronger than the resources of any individual, to succeed. The investor who combines with other investors, increases his chance of success in direct ratio to the bigness of the combination. This is the first principle of a comparatively new form of investment.

Any place where money can be legitimately earned is a legitimate field for investment. Money can be earned and lost more quickly on the turf than in any other business. But what makes racing a most fascinating form of investment is this: That if you are successful, the earning power of your dollar is 100 per cent. Real estate pays, say 6 per cent a year. A good business pays 15 per cent a year. Values are fixed, profits are slow. But in racing there is a direct earning capacity of 100 per cent on every dollar you invest. Why? Because the speculation is immediate and the total value is realized instantly, whereas, in the case of real estate, it takes hundreds of years perhaps to mature.

Success on the turf is not a matter of chance, but a matter of business. The same methods of combination of capital, reduction of operating expenses, employment of the most skillful managers and competent business men that yield Standard Oil or Steel Trust profits, have the same result when applied to the turf, only, from the nature of the field, the profits are much larger, the returns realized instantly.

The man who bets on the races as a pastime, or as an adjunct to some other business, has no more chance of success than a man with \$100 would have to corner the grain market. The public loses the money. Some bookmakers lose money. Some owners lose money.

The big bookmakers and owners make money. They make money all the time. They have capital to go on. Their investment yields them steady returns, greater than those afforded by any other business in the world. They are taking no chances. Their natural percentage works for them day in and day out.

Now the proposition that it is the business of this article to explain is simply this: By combining capital, by reducing expenses of operation, by using the capital thus acquired with the conservatism and skill that results from years of successful experience on the turf, the co-operative turf company of E. J. Arnold & Co. is enabled to earn profits wholly beyond the conception of people not conversant with turf conditions, or people shackled to the antiquated idea that the only legitimate profit is a small profit. First of all must be taken into consideration that it is the easiest thing in the world to verify every statement made herein. Arnold & Co. are a St. Louis firm, with offices in the Benoist building. They have been operating here for about four years. Their standing can be ascertained from banks and from the list of their investors. For four years they have been steadily paying dividends. The officers are responsible men. The files of the daily papers, not only in St. Louis, but all over the country, show how and where and when they have earned dividends. The company has a long established reputation not only for success, but for reliability, integrity, financial strength and conservatism. It is in a class by itself. Many mushroom imitators have sprung up. Wildcat schemes may shake the public confidence in all turf investments, but the best proof of the soundness of the Arnold Co. proposition is that for years it has been operating the money of their clients with a view not of unearnable profits, but of safety and conservatism. What they have paid has been actually earned, and the records are open to inspection. A recent official investigation has been made of this company. Not only was every claim made verified, but it was shown that the firm has available assets greatly in excess of all liabilities, and that it could wind up business tomorrow paying off

every investor in full, and leaving something like \$200,000 in excess of all claims.

Arnold & Co. do not pretend to pay the rate of interest offered by certain alleged turf investment concerns, because these profits cannot actually be earned. They pay all that can be made in this line of business, and operate only along safe lines, taking no wild chances, but earning a steady, natural, legitimate per cent of profit, which is weekly shared with investors. Every obligation they contract can be fulfilled to the letter. You can prove this for yourself. Don't go into any scheme blindfolded. Investigate, just as you would a real estate proposition or a chance to buy stock in any reputable business venture. The investigation that other companies cannot stand and do not want, Arnold & Co. rely on as their best advertisement. Hence their actual bona fide success and the implicit and well-founded confidence of their clients.

The business of Arnold & Co. is based on these two ideas: Co-operation of capital and investment of that capital on the turf where, by shrewd management and careful handling, the biggest and quickest returns are realized. In the first place Arnold & Co. could not earn big dividends unless they had a great sum of money to do business on. You have to have money to make money, and the more money you have the easier it is to make it yield a big return. Isn't this so of any business? In the next place, it ought to be pretty obvious that big money can be made on the turf. Bookmakers with a bank roll or capital of ten thousand dollars, if they are competent men make anywhere from \$6000 to \$14,000 a year. Bookmakers who do not know their business don't make anything like this. But good makers make it steadily. Men like Fred Cook, Marcus Cartwright, Barney Schreiber, George Rose, O'Leary, Ullman have made fortunes and make fortunes every year. The Weller book, at Sheephead Bay, which was backed by the millions of John Drake and John Gates, cleared over \$200,000 during that brief meeting alone. These are facts that can be verified by any sporting man or turf journal. Now, then, with a bigger capital to go on than any

bookmaker or combination in the world, isn't it reasonable to suppose that Arnold & Co. can make just as much money? The business of Arnold & Co. is divided into four departments: First, there is the bookmaking department. Three books are made on the various tracks which are running. For instance, there are three books at New Orleans at present and three at San Francisco. These books are managed by the most experienced and capable men in that line. They not only book to the race, but under Mr. Arnold's supervision, whenever the opportunity comes up, bet several thousand dollars to the race. Their record in the past four years speaks for itself. They won steadily. Secondly, there is the racing stable. The Arnold stable is the strongest in the West. It won most of the big events this season at the local tracks, swept the boards when it was shipped to Chicago, and is continuing its winnings at the winter tracks. The stable includes such truly great horses as Bessie McCarthy, Ethylene, Peaceful, Mary McCafferty, Stranger, Searcher, Fritz Brillar, Fort Wayne, Maximus, Graden and a score more. The stable is handled by Tom Kiley, esteemed the best trainer in the West, and known to turfmen all over the country. The value of this stable alone is immense. The crack jockey, Battiste, who led all the jockeys this season at Delmar and the Fair Grounds, is under contract to the stable. It is in fact the strongest combination on the turf. As to its actual success, you have simply to read the daily reports of racing in the newspapers. Thirdly, there is the poolroom at Hot Springs. This poolroom, operated with unlimited capital, is simply a gold mine. Poolrooms are the best money-making propositions in the world, almost. At the Hot Springs room, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. E. J. Arnold, the newspapers report that the play is unprecedented and that Arnold & Co. have won more money this season than any other room at the Springs, the mecca of big gamblers like Steve L'Hommiedieu, who, by the way, lost \$7000 in one day to Arnold & Co. With their stables at New Orleans and San Francisco and the best of racing information, the poolroom conducted by

Arnold & Co. has advantages readily apparent and not be overestimated. It is the breeding farm, Ill., one of the finest and headed by the great Heels, the champion, which bids fair to become the greatest sires in the country. This farm is stocked with the highest class of horses, and in years will be one of the most valuable assets of the firm.

These are the resources of Arnold & Co. and the means by which they are enabled to earn true and markable dividends. The operation is simple enough. Arnold & Co. accept deposits in of \$50 and upwards. These deposits are merged into the capital of the firm. The profits are divided equally each week pro rata. Every dollar invested shares equally the earnings, and at least 2 per cent is paid weekly to each depositor. Thus \$500 earns \$10 a week all year around. And at any time investment in whole or in part can be withdrawn. A reserve fund kept to meet these calls, as frequently people need their money for a month or so, and then it back again. But the money always be drawn out, and no red tape or difficulty at all. Ask any subscriber as to this times the earnings fall short of 8 per cent, but if this ever occurs sum is made up next week, the monthly reports balance sum of 8 per cent a month in on your investment, or 104 per cent annually. That Arnold & Co. these obligations to the letter, evidenced by the success of four years of unexampled prosperity and by the fact that have weathered every storm come whatever prejudiced business methods against them, and now are in a better financial condition than ever. Their books are open and true. The firm actually earns at least 2 per cent a week and this dividend week in and week has been paying it for four years and will continue to pay it so long as there is racing in this country. The home offices of Arnold & Co. occupy the sixth floor of the Benoist building, St. Louis, and ways open to subscribers, or prospective investors.



# STATEMENT WAS EXPECTED

5,000,000 Increase in Bank Reserves.

ACCOUNT UNCHANGED

RESERVE IS GREATER AN ONE YEAR AGO.

The Three Days of 1903

A Decided Increase in Exports and Imports for the Year.

Post Dispatch, R.K. Jan. 2.—The Evening Post

A statement today was about to have been expected. On currency with the treasury and the banks gained only \$1,800,000, or a "Christmas money" in a reasonably to be expected; a \$5,000,000 increase in cash resources today.

As readers of this paper are aware, the statement of the condition of the banks and the treasury, as published in the Post Dispatch, has been a source of much interest. The statement shows a decided increase in the reserves of the banks, and a corresponding increase in the reserves of the treasury.

OCIATED PRESS.

2.—Speculative sentiment rather abrupt trading apparently was

trading apparently was a seasonal operators' sentiment of uneasiness in the stock market, which pointed to a 15 per cent. increase in the price of the stock, which had been a source of much interest. The statement shows a decided increase in the reserves of the banks, and a corresponding increase in the reserves of the treasury.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Id Bye Are Standing the Winter Well.

Post-Dispatch, ELI, Ill., Jan. 2.—The department

lure has issued the following bulletin:

During the month was generally an increase. Moderate temperatures over the state until the 22d to a change to decidedly colder conditions. The crops are in good condition, and the soil is in good condition. The crops are in good condition, and the soil is in good condition.

There is a slight increase in the price of the stock, which has been a source of much interest. The statement shows a decided increase in the reserves of the banks, and a corresponding increase in the reserves of the treasury.

## \$50,000,000 MORE FOR THE POCKETS OF WAGE EARNERS

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Wage-earners throughout the United States will receive many millions more money during 1903 than ever before in the history of the country.

Increases in wages granted by the great railroad and industrial corporations within the last two months show that during the coming year \$50,000,000 employees will receive \$50,000,000 more than they did last year.

Negotiations are now in progress by which 110,000 employees of various railroads in the West and South will receive increases aggregating \$4,000,000 annually.

Scores upon scores of small corporations or business firms, each employing a few hundred men or women, have made wage advances. There is no way of computing exactly the number of these or the employees or the amounts involved.

A conservative estimate of the grand total of employees who will receive higher wages during 1903 is \$50,000,000, and the sum involved will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Fifty millions of dollars more in the pockets of the wage-earners for the year means nearly \$1,000,000 more a week, or about \$165,000 for each of the working days.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

STATE SUPERVISOR HICKMAN SUBMITS STATEMENT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—The annual report of L. S. Hickman, state supervisor of buildings and loans, relates particularly to the home co-operative companies in Missouri.

The report says there were in 1902 in the state 128 building and loan associations, and these figures concerning them are taken from Mr. Hickman's report:

Cash on hand, \$14,041.25; loans on real estate, \$7,106,024.64; loans on stock, \$25,810.51; dues from members, \$11,203.61; real estate, \$20,072.61; furniture and fixtures, \$2,000.00; miscellaneous, \$5,000.00; total, \$32,285,827.44.

The liabilities of these associations are given in this way: Trust account, \$5,102,564.44; full stock paid, \$20,400.00; prepaid stock, \$227,700.00; bills payable, \$37,541.50; surplus, \$1,450,716.69; premiums, returnable, \$20,000.00; miscellaneous, \$13,903.57; total, \$27,233,924.63. Dealing with the home co-operative companies, the report says:

"These companies are organized without capital, and their promoters make nothing out of the success or non-success of the business."

"Their payments are extended over a long period of time, and every month each member must pay on his contract for taking care of his small investment, a high assessment for expenses, out of which the organizers of the scheme expect to reap much profit. The only hope of benefit held out to the members is that he may sometimes be able to borrow the face value of his contract, and repay the loan by a small monthly payment, without interest. He must keep up his payments indefinitely, and no time is fixed at which he can demand the proceeds of such a loan. The early maturity of the contract depends upon the number of members who are induced to go into the concern after him, and who keep up their payments."

"The increase of membership required to mature such contracts within a reasonable time is such as to render the entire scheme impracticable. The only way to secure upon the maturity of such a contract is to divide the face value of the contract among the monthly payments to be made on the loan, which is a very small sum, and which the holder of a matured or borrowed contract may repay his loan, for the larger the monthly payments the sooner he can secure his money."

"If the company has a payment of a dollar per month to the loan fund on each first contract, no one can have more than that amount in the loan fund, there can be no profit made in 100 months, or \$12.50 a year."

"The man who carries his contract till it reaches the level will get his \$100 at a cost to him of \$200, allowing interest on the money he invests at the rate of 4 per cent per annum."

"He enters into a co-partnership and renders himself liable for mistakes and errors of judgment, and guarantees the responsibility of a management in which he can have no part and as to whose solvency he knows nothing. It has been demonstrated time without number that loans occur in the most conservatively managed loan companies. How, then, can a concern that buys property upon an installment basis, which cannot be done so cheaply as if bought for cash, and loans the full amount paid for the property, taking in return a monthly payment in most cases

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

ORGANIZED 1853

# GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Capital, \$500,000.00  
Surplus, \$1,000,000.00  
Undivided Profits, \$269,726.36

THE OLDEST BANKING INSTITUTION IN MISSOURI.

A 50 years' record of expansion—

1853	\$ 13,903.57
1873	2,285,827.44
1893	4,534,071.66
1903	9,111,624.21

\$856,500.00

On Dividends Paid to Stockholders in 50 Years.

Comparative Statement of Condition at Close of Business January 2d, 1903.

	May 31st, 1853.	May 28th, 1873.	May 30th, 1893.	January 2d, 1903.
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Loans and Discounts	\$ 400.00	\$1,450,716.69	\$3,192,678.30	\$6,235,924.05
Missouri State				
St. L. City and other Bonds		432,001.25	595,758.74	909,930.00
Real Estate		38,291.16	56,160.41	109,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	13,503.57	365,818.34	689,474.21	1,856,770.16
	\$13,903.57	\$2,285,827.44	\$4,534,071.66	\$9,111,624.21
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
Capital	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	27.57	62,940.66	542,777.38	1,269,726.36
Deposits	8,876.00	2,162,886.78	3,741,294.28	7,341,897.85
	\$13,903.57	\$2,285,827.44	\$4,534,071.66	

Without change of name or style the oldest banking institution in existence in the State of Missouri. Successfully passed through all financial panics from 1857 to date.

Total cash dividends paid to stockholders since organization, \$856,500.00.

Issues letters of credit available throughout the civilized world.

Pays interest on time deposits at 3 per cent per annum.

Pays interest on current accounts at 2 per cent per annum.

This Institution solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and guarantees best of care and attention to any business intrusted to it.

JOHN WAHL,  
President.

WM. KOENIG,  
Vice-President.

RICHARD HOSPES,  
Cashier.

H. HUNCKE,  
Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

WM. J. LEMP,  
RICHARD HOSPES,

WM. KOENIG,  
CHAS. A. STOCKSTROM,

LOUIS FUSZ,  
OTTO F. MEISTER,

A. NEDDERHUT,  
JOHN WAHL.

W. C. UHRI,  
JOHN WAHL.

S. W. COR. 4TH & PINE STREETS.

ST. LOUIS.

(PLANTERS' HOUSE BUILDING.)

## MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Extends to its patrons and friends the compliments of the season and tenders thanks for past favors, soliciting a continuance of the same with the assurance of being able to afford every courtesy consistent with a sound financial business.

## COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

Transacts a general banking and trust business. Interest paid at the rate of 2% per annum on accounts subject to check and 3% on savings accounts and time certificates.

The Best Service Extended to All Our Depositors.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

OF THE

# LINCOLN TRUST CO.

At the Close of Business on the 31st Day of December,

### RESOURCES.

Loans	\$5,369.47
Bonds and Stocks	3,120.38
Cash on Hand and in Banks	774.16
Real Estate	68.74
Safe Deposit Vaults	34.00
Accrued Interest on Loans	98.11
Overdrafts	9.08
Miscellaneous Debits	2.48
Total	\$9,461,863.03

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	176,339.77
Deposits	4,579,021.51
Mortgage Trust Bonds	849,900.00
Reserve for Interest	80,011.68
Reserve for Taxes	18,541.30
Reserve for Premium	6,081.40
Miscellaneous Credits	4,866.34
Total	\$9,461,863.03

### DIRECTORS.

L. R. Blackmer, Pres. Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	John G. Garrett, Treasurer of the Company
Chas. B. Bisk, Pres. Bisk & Iron Store Co.	Chas. Hamilton, Secretary of the Company
R. B. Bisk, Pres. Bisk & Iron Store Co.	Geo. W. Leake, of Leake & Murch, Attorneys at Law
H. C. Coffin, Cashier.	J. H. And. Meyer, Pres. Meyer & Meyer Co.
H. C. Coffin, Attorney for the Company.	John G. Roberts, Vice-President Roberts
John N. Drummond, Capitalist.	Wm. Francis, Pres. Laidlaw-Saylor Wire Co.
Wm. Francis, Pres. Laidlaw-Saylor Wire Co.	A. O. Bisk, Secretary McCormick-Kilgus
Henry Duescher, Pres. Twilicht, Duescher & Howard Carpet Co.	J. Wagner, Merchant
Geo. F. Durant, Gen'l Mgr. Bell Telephone Co.	W. R. Wells, Vice-President Third National
Ben. Elmer, of Rice, Stix & Co.	Thomas Wright, Capitalist
C. H. Edwards, Pres. Edwards & Hyde Park Brewery.	A. A. Woods, President of the Company

R. R. HUTCHINSON,  
Pres.

D. B. FERGUSON,  
B. B. GRAHAM, } Vice-Pres.

H. P. HILLIARD,  
Cashier.

JAMES T. DRUMMOND,  
D. K. FERGUSON,  
MORRIS GLASSER,  
H. B. HAZARD,  
WM. MEDART.

JAMES GREEN,  
R. H. HUTCHINSON,  
MORRIS GLASSER,  
H. B. HAZARD,  
H. H. CULVER.

W. J. KINNELLA,  
H. I. MILLER,  
HENRY NICOLAUS,  
CHAS. H. TURNER,  
M. BROENBERG.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

SURPLUS, \$2,250,000.00

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

# THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

OF ST. LOUIS

JANUARY 1, 1903.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$2,415,970.15
U. S. bonds and premiums	2,000,000.00
Other bonds	28,148.61
Real estate	13,000.00
Due from other banks and banks	1,702,922.84
Cash in vault	1,546,677.12
Total	\$10,000,937.67

### LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	2,250,000.00
Net profit (exclusive of dividend, expense and taxes)	27,148.61
Circulation	1,702,922.84
Deposits	1,546,677.12
Total	\$10,000,937.67

INCREASE IN LOANS over corresponding period last year.....\$2,415,970.15  
INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS over corresponding period last year.....\$2,250,000.00  
INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS over corresponding period last year.....\$2,250,000.00  
INCREASE IN ASSETS over corresponding period last year.....\$10,000,937.67

We cordially invite your attention to the above showing and respectfully solicit your business, promising you the best service at all times.

Very truly yours,

R. R. HUTCHINSON,  
President.

H. P. HILLIARD,  
Cashier.

## SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND JANUARY 15th

WILL BE PAID BY THE

California-Nevada Mining Co.

60% PER ANNUM GUARANTEED

PRESENT DIVIDEND 1 PER CENT PER MONTH UNTIL MILL IS COMPLETED.  
\$200,000.00 BLOCKED OUT READY FOR THE MILL, and the whole plant will be in full operation before the end of the year.

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSIGNABLE. For full particulars of this proposition, for the mine and the more stock you will want. Write for prospectus.  
W. H. BALDWIN & CO., Brokers and Financial Agents, 605-607 Union Bldg., ALBANY, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE—Bradstreet's and Dun's Agencies: State Bank & Trust Co., San Antonio, Cal.; city mining journal of the state of good best mining men.

## MERCANTILE TOWN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Fire and Tornado.  
Every Policy is Guaranteed by the Deposit With the State of Missouri.  
DIRECTORS:  
E. H. BROCKMANN, DAVID A. GLENN, J. W. DAUGHERTY, AND SCHWARTZ.  
J. H. BROCKMANN, HENRY MARSHALL, WILLIAM H. HARRIS, H. L. BAYNE.  
J. E. C. LUCAS, W. M. MORRIS, AUGUST MEYER, H. L. BAYNE.  
Reasonable Rates—Get them before insuring your property—it will pay you. Liberal contracts in Agents.  
J. W. DAUGHERTY, Secretary, State Building, St. Louis, Mo.



# GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

## WHAT LEAGUES WILL END FIRST SERIES OF 70 GAMES SOON

Following the Close of the Half Season Teams Will Retire in a Second Contest—Acme and Crescents Running Close in Central League.

Next week at the latest, and of the first series of the city leagues. Immediate close of the half season will resume operations in the present series, how the league is destined to see the first position. In the Acme and the Crescents one game apart in second series respectively. The five evenly matched as it is, five to be in a long series to get up reserve speed at the race.

## UMATISM Cured

ugh the Feet

Medicine, External Remedy

quick Relief, FREE on

approval, TRY IT.

Everyone who has rheumatism

his or her name. We will

turn mail a pair of Magic Foot

wonderful external cure which

is more comfort into the United

States in any internal remedy

ever they give relief, send us One

don't send us a cent.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot

Dr. F. 4 Oliver Bldg., Jackson,

or a trial pair of drafts on ap-

proval. We send also a valuable booklet

umatism.

Foot Drafts are worn on the

feet and cure by absorbing

poison acids in the blood through

pores. They cure rheumatism

part of the body. It must be

so you that we couldn't afford to

drafts on approval if they didn't

today to the Magic Foot















902

## Our Annual Balance Sheet

Dec. 31, 1902

accordance with our custom we herewith present our Annual "Balance Sheet" for your consideration. It tells of the growth and prosperity of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch during the ENTIRE YEAR OF 1902, both in CIRCULATION and ADVERTISING patronage.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## CIRCULATION

SUNDAY-AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1902 . . . . . 177,135  
GAIN over 1901 . . . . . 18,254

DAILY-AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1902 . . . . . 98,521  
GAIN over 1901 . . . . . 3,679

## ADVERTISING

COLUMNS-TOTAL COLUMNS FOR YEAR 1902 . . . . . 22,226  
GAIN over 1901 . . . . . 3,120

WANT ADS-TOTAL NUMBER FOR YEAR 1902 . . . . . 413,501  
GAIN over 1901 . . . . . 56,473

LARGEST WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY OVER

69,217 SUNDAY CIRCULATION  
3,753 COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING  
109,278 PEOPLE'S POPULAR WANT ADS

### AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.  
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. Steigers, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the foregoing figures of circulation and advertising of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the year 1902 are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.



*W. C. Steigers* Business Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me the 2d day of January, 1903.  
My terms expires Aug. 14, 1905. *Harry M. Duerksen* Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

### OUR GUARANTEE

The Post-Dispatch will accept all advertising with the distinct and unequivocal guarantee that its paid circulation in the City of St. Louis and suburbs is greater than that of ANY TWO other morning or evening newspapers COMBINED; and that it has a larger paid circulation, SUNDAY or DAILY, THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

## COMPARISONS WITH NEAREST COMPETITORS

Circulation

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Sworn Average for the Year 1902 177,135  
Next Largest St. Louis Sunday Newspaper, Averaged from its published figures during year 1902, 107,918  
Sunday Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 69,217

Advertising

POST-DISPATCH Total Columns During Entire Year 1902 22,226  
Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper, Total Columns During Year 1902, 18,473  
Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 3,753

Want Ads

POST-DISPATCH Total During Entire Year 1902 413,501  
Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper, Total During Entire Year 1902, 304,223  
Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 109,278







# ROYAL RUNAWAY WRITES TO THE POPE ASKING FOR A D

Princess Louise Tells the Pontiff All About Her Intolerable Life With Her Brutal Husband, and Recalls Similar Case in Which the Holy Father Severed Hateful Marital Bonds.

HER LOVE FOR HANDSOME GIRON SHE SAYS WILL LAST THROUGH LIFE

Writes and Sends Letters Every Day to Learn How the Children Are Getting Along, but No Answer Comes, and That, She Tells the Post-Dispatch, Is the Hard Part of Her Present Position.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 3.—"Never, never will I go back there. Never will I return to the position of princess. They are slaves, aristocratic slaves to etiquette, slaves, nothing else."—Louise Antoinette, Crown Princess of Saxony.

"Divorce or no divorce; married or not married, we will live together always. Madame, the crown princess, has herself written to the Pope, laying all the circumstances before him."—M. Giron, the crown princess' lover.

Such were the emphatic, aye, passionate, declarations of the eloping Crown Princess of Saxony and Andre Giron, formerly the French tutor of the royal children, made to the Post-Dispatch correspondent.

"But it is said that it will be impossible to get the Pope's consent to a divorce, as canonical grounds cannot be alleged, and, as Catholics, you cannot be married unless the Pope annuls the previous marriage," the Post-Dispatch correspondent remarked.

"In writing to him," Giron responded, "madame quoted an instance in which the Vatican granted annulment of marriage under similar circumstances."

## PRINCESS RELIES ON LADY MARY HAMILTON'S CASE.

Giron did not cite the instance relied upon, but the Post-Dispatch correspondent has reason to believe that it is the case of Lady Mary Hamilton, a sister of the late Duke of Hamilton, who married the present Prince of Monaco, and separated from him at the end of a month. On the plea that she was not a consenting party to the contract and wedded against her will, the Pope annulled the marriage.

Lady Mary subsequently married Count Lasali Festetics. The only son of this union committed suicide last week by hanging himself from the bars of a window in a room in an asylum for the insane, where he had been confined.

This case obviously is not parallel to that of the Crown princess. But the latter clearly meditates getting a civil divorce, if not a religious separation, and Lachenal, her lawyer in Geneva, is making inquiries concerning the possibilities of doing so.

## GOING TO LIVE IN PARIS WHEN THEY DARE LEAVE GENEVA.

"It is said that you intend to live in Paris," the Post-Dispatch correspondent said. "Yes," replied the princess. "I have only spent 12 days of my life in Paris, but I love it. We will live with economy for ourselves, but will cultivate art. When we can safely do so, we will go there. At present, I am advised that we could be arrested on French soil. So, if we had gone to Mentone, we should now be in prison. Indeed, we are prisoners here, as we cannot leave the canton of Geneva. But it is a beautiful prison."

The first impression, on seeing the eloping crown princess and her Belgian cavalier, is one of surprised disillusionment.

## FEN PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS.

Picture a short, thin German "frau," without a trace of color in her face, her eyes light gray, her hair a dull blond, her features worn, altogether a neutral-tinted woman, dressed in severe black, black felt sailor hat, thick, black, loose-fronted tailor-made frock coat, reaching nearly to her knees, short, black, cloth skirt, flat-heeled boots, a substantial umbrella across her arm and a spacious black tourist satchel slung over her shoulder; a figure without distinction, without style. Such is the heroine of the latest European royal scandal.

She was leaving the Hotel d'Angleterre for a morning walk, and by her side was a tall, youthful-looking man, hat in hand, showing dark hair brushed off high, rather an intellectual forehead, a large, slightly hooked nose, a somewhat weak mouth, with thin lips not concealed by a faint black mustache; chin almost receding; quick, intelligent, sympathetic dark eyes.

In face and figure Giron is a mere boy. He might be 18, while the crown princess looks all of her 25 years.

The Hotel d'Angleterre is an excellent but unpretentious hostelry. On the first floor looking across the lake at Mont Blanc, they occupy two bedrooms with a small salon between.

The crown princess has suddenly and completely cast aside luxury and state royalty. She now lives the same quiet, comfortable existence as do the ten or a dozen other persons stopping at the hotel, who consist chiefly of women with young children.

There are only two points on which the crown princess differs from them, and these are from necessity, not inclination.

The princess has her maid in private with Giron, because she dislikes to be stared at, and she goes round every morning to a hair dresser on the Rue de Mont Blanc to get her hair arranged, as she has no maid, and has forgotten the art of doing it herself.

When the Post-Dispatch correspondent desired to see the princess, Giron first told him she had received only two representatives of the newspapers, one Austrian and one German, in order to acquaint her own people with her case and intentions.

However, after some negotiation, the Post-Dispatch correspondent was ushered into her salon.

The room was furnished in the fashion of the stereotyped Swiss hotels, with white lace blinds on long French windows, two arm chairs, a couch, upholstered in dark red velvet, two tables with damask covers, and three ordinary chairs disposed about the room.

A woman's hand was seen in bunches of flowers here and there, chiefly white, and a refined woman's presence was denoted by the faintly perfumed atmosphere and a couple of dainty bonbon boxes, presents from Giron.

There also remained the German Christmas tree, with its glistening silvered balls, a memento, surely, of the strange Yuletide this archduchess and crown princess has ever spent.

The crown princess was seated near a window reading. She was dressed in a light silk blouse of very plain make, while she still wore a black walking skirt. Her hair was neatly coiled at the back of her head. She did not wear any ornament except a ring with a single pearl.

When she speaks, her eyes light up and her face is extremely pleasant.

Her personality is in no way altered on closer acquaintance.

**TITLE NO LONGER USED.**

In presenting her to the Post-Dispatch correspondent, Giron spoke of her simply as "madame." She no longer uses any title.

Yet, it is said at the Saxon court, she was a lady of moods, and, when most familiar with those around her, she was wont to suddenly change and adopt a freely superior manner. There was none of this, however, in the triangular conversation that ensued on this occasion. The princess bowed her head in acquiescence and inquired:

"Well, what can I say? There really is nothing that is not known already about us."

Observing that the correspondent's note had been attracted by huge piles of letters packed on a table near a window, she added gaily in a resigned tone:

**LETTERS THREATEN TO KILL.**

"Yes, by every post it grows. They are of all kinds; some are 'arousing,' some are congratulatory, others contain threats to kill us both. Many bright Christmas and New Year greetings. It is so troublesome to monsieur to read them all. I could not do it alone."

"Yes," interposed Giron, "some are from unhappy lovers like ourselves, asking for sympathy and even money."

He spoke with a sense of humor, and the princess joined in:

"Our sympathy, naturally, they have got; as for money," shrugging her shoulders, "that is what we miss most, is it not, Andre?"

Giron, who is "Andre" for her now, returned her affectionate gaze, replying sentimentally:

"Ah, true, true."

The princess continued:

"Then there is one addressed to me as 'Madame Giron.' That is the most precious of all. This was said with another ecstatic glance at Giron, who beamed and bowed gallantly in response. Then the princess added:

"What strange things they put in the papers about us; that we are living luxuriously here, that I am constantly making expensive purchases in the shops. It is untrue, as you can see, we live simply, as we want to live always henceforth."

Then Giron, who has some latent fire in him, broke in:

**\$100,000 WORTH OF JEWELS.**

"Such statements I do not mind, but the charge that we sent Madame's jewels to the pawnshop in Brussels last week should be arrested as thieves in crime. Madame took away only such jewels as were her private property. The greater part of them were hers before she was married. They are valued at about \$60,000 francs (\$10,000). Under the German law, when married, she enjoyed absolute community of property with the crown prince, and, if she wished, she could have taken all the family jewels, worth several million francs, without committing any criminal offense. But, although the crown prince merited no consideration at her hands, her sense of delicacy prevented her taking any jewels except her own."

"We sent them to my brother simply as a measure of prudence. I paid 30 francs (50¢) insurance upon them and handed the policy to madame. But the German minister (at Brussels) warned Giron (the brother) that he accepted them, he would be charged with the loss of them."

them. Besides, I had forgotten the import tax of 10 per cent on the declared value.

**"AN INFAMOUS LIE."**

"My brother, being merely a military officer, could not produce \$60,000 francs (\$10,000) for the import duty, so they have been sent back to Geneva and at this moment lie in a bank here. It has been said, too, that I tried to make away with Madame's jewels, sending them to my brother."

"It is an infamous lie!"

The princess interfered with feeling:

"The monsieur paid the insurance and handed me the policy and the receipt, so the jewels remained absolutely at my disposal."

"That," added Giron, "is the true story of the jewels, which have given far more concern to the newspapers than they have to us. We went then to Brussels simply as a precaution. They are not safe in a hotel, as we frequently are out and have nowhere to keep them here."

"We would have deposited them in a bank here in the first instance had we thought of it. The documents relating to them are now deposited with Mr. Lachenal, our lawyer. Madame gave them to him."

"You are happy, then, madame," the Post-Dispatch correspondent suggested.

**LONGS FOR CHILDREN.**

"My sole sorrow," the princess responded, "is that I cannot have news of my children. I have written and telegraphed daily to Dresden for word, but there comes no answer."

"It is said that, because I was a princess, I should be denied the right any other woman, in my circumstances, could assert to see her children."

"I shall persevere until at least right is recognized."

"It cannot be taken from me. It is all I ask of the crown prince."

"They hope, doubtless, by keeping you apart from your children to induce you to return to Dresden," the correspondent remarked.

Then it was that the princess earnestly spoke the words quoted at the head of this dispatch.

"Never, never will I go back there. Never would I return to the position of princess. They are slaves, aristocratic slaves to etiquette—slaves, nothing else. Besides, this is no passing fancy, no amorette; it is profound love. It is the duty of a man and a woman to mate for conscience's sake. We will live our own lives together at whatever cost."

The princess was looking tired, and Giron said:

"We both are greatly fatigued. We have been through such anxious days."

Thereupon the correspondent thanked the princess for her courtesy and withdrew.

**SHE IS NOT HANDSOME.**

While the princess was speaking, she displayed fervor and determination, but, when she had finished, she was so tired, which left an agreeable impression, she is not handsome, nor even what is called good looking.

Her photograph conveys an idea of a woman of much more striking presence and character than she can really lay claim to being.

Her glance toward Giron was melting in its tenderness, almost embarrassing to the third party. But she really seemed oblivious of everyone's presence in those moments, and, in speaking of her love for Giron, she displayed a lack of reserve quite abnormal.

She is an enigma. Her renouncing of the crown, seemingly by no notoriety hunting pose, but a genuine revolt against conditions of life hateful to her. There is no eccentricity in her manner. Rather there is much sweetness and nothing to suggest flightiness, or a woman who casts property to the winds from irresistible motives of self-indulgence.

Yet, her conduct proves that there is one kink in her nature. She has abandoned children, rank, fortune to escape from oppression and unsympathetic surroundings.

But her uncle, Archduke John, did the same without any such excuse.

Her brother, Archduke Leopold, has followed her example for no apparent intelligent reason.

**GIRON SCORES PRINCE.**

The only explanation possible is that this branch of the Hapsburg family is infected with the anti-aristocratic microbes.

She said nothing of the crown prince or of her life at the Dresden court, but, speaking subsequently, Giron said to the correspondent:

"How irksome, how odious life with the crown prince was for her I cannot express. He is without capacity for sympathy, is as stupid and unformed in the mind as a boy of 10."

"Madame loves reading, loves art, loves music. They were her resources. He absolutely feared them."

"She must not read the newspapers because they spread injurious ideas."

"She must not read romances because they do not respect the conventionalities."

"She must not cultivate any innocent pastime because it was undignified. And she must not even enjoy music because it unsettled the mind. She must do nothing but live according to etiquette, never forgetting that she was to be Queen some day."

"The Saxon people disliked the crown prince. They adored her."

"It is said everywhere that they loved her," the correspondent commented.

"Adored, I say," repeated Giron, with emphasis. "She was charitable and treated everyone, high and low, like a human being, not as though they were created to stand in awe of her."

The exclamation led at the Hotel d'Angleterre by Giron and the crown princess is simple and regular.

**THEY LIVE SIMPLY.**

The crown princess rises every morning at 6:30 o'clock, while it is still dark, and reads and answers letters, assisted by Giron. About 8, having had chocolate, she goes with Giron for a walk of half an hour, usually along the lakeside away from the town. She returns and at 10 is accompanied to the hair-dresser's by Giron, who leaves her usually and returns in half an hour.

They then take a walk through the streets, occasionally going on tram cars to this and that, very rarely hiring a cab.

At 1 o'clock they lunch, the meal being selected from the table d'hôte, and consists of dish of meat, one vegetable and dessert followed by coffee. One bottle of light wine, with mineral water, suffices for the day. Then comes a walk of an hour in the afternoon, with usually a visit to Lawyer Lachenal. They return to the hotel, dine at 7 and retire at 10:30.

The crown princess has only been seen in two different dresses since her arrival in Geneva. Both are of the plainest description. One was bought in Geneva ready made at a store on Rue de Rhone.

**SHADOWED BY COURT SPY.**

They are watched with cat-like stealth every time they leave the hotel by Schwartz, a detective from the Dresden royal palace, who lives on the same floor.

He has been warned by the Swiss authorities that if he gives ground for complaint he will be put across the frontier. So he is careful to do his work as unostentatiously as possible.

He sits in his room all day with a door ajar, commanding theirs. He telegraphs to Dresden each evening of their movements. It is said that he has a warrant for their arrest to be served immediately they leave the canton of Geneva, but Lawyer Lachenal informs the correspondent that no warrant could be obtained in any canton until the parties effected were sworn to be within its confines. He holds that Giron and the crown princess are safe only in this canton, and would be liable to arrest in any other in the confederation.

**LAWYER WANTS NO FEE.**

"There is no doubt that on French soil they could be arrested on complaint of a husband that his wife was living with another man. Lachenal has committed himself also to the assertion that they could be arrested in England, which is distinctly a mistake, since they have committed no criminal offense against the English law."

Lachenal is one of the foremost advocates of law in Switzerland. For years he was President of the Swiss Confederation. Yet so modest and frugal are these Swiss Republicans that this eminent citizen lives in a poor, almost shabby apartment. But he has a dignity that no money could impart and is held in the highest honor by his fellow countrymen.

He has undertaken to defend the crown princess' interests without a cent of public justice. He is a true democrat.

"I received word from the crown prince that he had brought a silver-headed cane."

## Princess Louise, Her Abandoned Babies and Her Brothers.



## PERSON TH

Picture "frau," with her face, hair a dull worn, alto woman, dr black felt a loose-front coat, reachi short black boots, a across her black touri her shoulder tinction, wit the heroine c royal scandi When she up her face, tremely pleas the first imp ality is in no acquaintance runaway pr special corre Dispatch, wh Switzerland.

is sight in folle heart. Her imp quirements of h milie. But I do She has her own She is a nobl; we to rebel against "Do you inter vici?"

"Certainly! Have arranged. Have The correspond "Is she not cha the wife of any m in our quiet life. It will be like, I Vevey. We have good for one o others, not an ar with ridiculous on the Arch

DR. Georgi ing Prin weaker. and occasu tending p majesty wil action is fee later 50 dem 254. His majesty's (under 1000, charging govern

## GRAND DEMAN

ENGLAND FROM HIS SETTLED IN

Special Cabl (Copyright, 1903, LONDON, Jan. 3), whose d the attent rupty Court, an erment would him he would wladithy. Prince Victo riage of Lady hurst, is a dire mogul.

After the cap of the militry, of by the Briti, propertied 70,000, properly, includ diamonds, now Alexandria's cro Prince Duille England, placed rnor, and educ The British gov ded, a solemn 000 a year in a property apper Sligh married and develop

He was the world, having 1000 birds to h's his estate at E He got into f his property fr and when the H to Russia and among the Sa head. This fal land, made also reduced income On he dealt two princess when his lico ers getting 50 25,000.

Prince Vic a daughter of Arch Coverti husband was Victor, thoua as much of h He reced, I see, I'm tages. He fa

Princess has ever sym

companion said they would call again and would await his sister's return on the quay, where they sat on a bench, looking toward Mont Blanc.

They had come from Vevey, at the other end of the lake, where they were staying under assumed names. Presently, the crown princess and Giron drove up to the hotel door in a cab, bringing a large bun of flowers.

The janitor pointed out the archduke as Mile. Adamovics, who were approaching.

The crown princess and Giron crossed the road to meet them, the former kissing her brother, the archduke, affectionately, and the salute being returned by him, while he raised his hat.

Then the princess kissed Mile. Adamovics on one cheek, but the latter did not re- spond to her there.

A couple of passers-by were witnesses to this scene. The party returned to the hotel, the archduke walking with the princess, while Giron escorted Mile. Adamovics, who seemed rather to hang back from the crown princess. The party immediately re- turned to Giron's room to lunch.

## FROM ON LEOPOLD'S AMOUR.

Though their greeting was cordial, Giron and the crown princess both feel that the situation compromised them more than was necessary by association with the archduke's rather vulgar amour.

On that account the archduke withdrew to Vevey. The crown princess expected he would stay there, but the archduke is impetuous, headstrong and conspicuously devoid of tact or wisdom.

The correspondent had a few moments' chat with him in the hotel drawing room before he left that afternoon to return to Vevey. The archduke's eyes are bright, and he speaks animatedly, with profuse gestures. He is very much "in the air."

The correspondent said to him: "Your renunciation of one of the oldest, proudest titles of Europe greatly interests democratic people like Americans."

"Ah, yes; without doubt," the archduke replied, smiling a little ironically. "The Americans do not comprehend why one should renounce a title."

"They admire the spirit that dictates the renunciation," the correspondent remarked. "Yet, the Americans, I am told, have not a 'jeil' for titles and archdukey. They have many—your rich Americans, and none has renounced them, mind."

"Well, perhaps, if the Americans had had titles and courts with all their absurdities as long as we have might be as disgusted with them as I am, and long to be a plain citizen."

"An archduke is a hartequin. I am proud to be a man, and, dubious as my position today, I feel freer and happier than at any time in my life since I reached manhood. In Austria, the fetters, social, political; yes, almost physical, that binds the members of the imperial family that guide, control and oppress our every-day life, are incredible. One never forgets one's position, or, if he does, it quickly comes to the ears of the court. It has ears and eyes, too, everywhere throughout the empire."

**DEMANDS HIS INCOME.**

"Do other members of the imperial family feel as you do?"

"Doubtless, but they shrink from taking the irreversible step of renunciation. I speak only for myself."

"It means, does it not, also the abandoning of their incomes from the imperial fund?"

"Condition of renunciation, not of necessity. I have refused to sign any renunciation except on terms. I have nothing but archducal allowance. Others are not so placed. The Emperor can not legally withdraw that without my consent. The conditions are now before him. It may seem inconsistent that I should propose terms, but I consider that I have a claim to justice, because my position has heretofore prevented me from acquiring any means of making my own living. If I have to do it, then I will."

"But can not the Emperor act autocratically in a family matter?"

"To override the family statutes would be a bad precedent. It would alarm others, who for their own sakes, would oppose such action. Besides, the Emperor is just—always kind and just. He is influenced by the last person who speaks to him, but when you can get his ear, you can be of use."

"Of justice?"

Princess has ever sym

The man was distinctly common-looking. The woman was an entirely insignificant figure, but the attitude of the janitor toward this undistinguished-looking couple was markedly differential.

**ARCHDUKE VISITS SISTER.**

The correspondent found they were Archduke Leopold and Mile. Adamovics, who had brought a silver-headed cane.



# The Great Sale Begins Tomorrow

we begin a greater Clearing Sale than St. er known. Many factors have contributed to remarkable sale. ar fixed and inexorable policy to sacrifice stock arry it over stock-taking. -The largely augmented stock of merchandise, n two months ago, when we opened the Barr

ed to this, the remarkable weather conditions, placed many manufacturers in a position where their merchandise for the ever-ready Barr cash ade tremendous concessions. ve our public unparalleled opportunities to pur- able goods of all kinds at prices which make it omy to buy now.

## Dress Goods.

(In Store, First Floor.)

ood are the bargain r's Black Goods are procurable and the cut mpt you to add largely

Granite Sulfing, now at

all wool Fancy Canvas ge (sponged); now at 75c

all wool Cheviot, Hop- le Cloth; now at 75c a

wool Unfinished Wor- zibeline; now at 85c a

Mohair Zibeline; now at

Brocade Mohair Zibeline; yard.

like Waistings; reduced to

oods Der

to be here

ar very

ould be

as had a

an from the

ve practically

the shelves.

aphed Pillow Tops

or wall decorations,

slightly soiled, half

made, cross stitch

ers, reduced one-third

ions reduced from 50c

covered with silk and

from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

work, in all colors, 5c

a box.

ly soiled novelties that

to 25c and 10c each,

nd.

new Cloney and Nat-

ional Pieces and Scarfs;

at actual value.

er Cases, Calendars,

Picture Books, re-

duced 15c each.

## Clearing Millinery.

(Second Floor, Main Store.)

75 Magnificent Trimmed Hats, all colors; some white reception hats in this lot; regular price, \$12.50 to \$20.00 each. Clearing Sale price \$4.00 to \$9.00. (Get a choice.)

100 Trimmed Hats, mostly black; all new and fresh; \$7.50 to \$12.50 was the price. For the Clearing Sale we mark them all at one price, \$5.00 each.

50 Ready-to-Wear Trimmed Hats, mostly black; \$2.50 to \$5.00 goods. While they last the clearing price will be \$1.50 each. About 125 shopping and school Hats in a variety of colors, all good; 50c and \$1.25 goods for 25c each.

1 large table of Ready-to-Wear Hats, just in; our price was \$4.50 to \$7.50 each; all go at one price for this sale, \$3.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Bows, \$7.50 to \$12.50 qualities; must close them out; price, \$2.00 each.

## Cafe and Grill Room

CARTER'S ORCHESTRA.

Program for Week of January 5.

March, "Aide-de-Camp".....Lester

Selection, "The Prince of Pilsen".....Luders

"Little Fillet," Marceau.....Bendix

Characteristic.....Donizetti

Selection, "Mr. Pickwick".....Klein

Cornet Solo, "The Holy City".....Adams

Sextet, "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

Selection, "Flora".....Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune".....Gustlin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

## New White Goods for 1903.

(First Floor, Main Store, North End.)

New Long Cloth and Nainsook for ladies' and children's wear.

See our special bargain in English Long Cloth, 12-yard bolts at a bolt.....\$1.10

A small lot of finest English Nainsook, 12 inches wide, 12-yard bolts at a bolt.....\$1.95

200 pieces of fine yard-wide Manchester Cambric for underwear, yard.....15c

1 case of White English Percale, a special skirt fabric, at.....20c

500 pieces of India Linens from St. Gall; these are the best finished and best wearing of these fabrics—a splendid quality at.....25c

3 cases of finest American 40-inch India Linen, only.....15c

600 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

100 pieces of new French Lawns, just received, and for this sale we shall offer a special fine grade of this sheer, lovely fabric, at.....50c

## Household Linens.

This is the housekeeper's carnival week, when she reveals in linen bargains. Choice additions of napery for her tables, towels for chambers and kitchen, dainty lunch cloths and pieces for various functions are here in great variety, less priced than you'll find them elsewhere in St. Louis.

500 dozen Huck Towels, \$2.50 per dozen; grand value.....\$1.50

400 yards Silver Bleached Damask, 1 yard wide, \$2.50 per yard.....\$1.50

300 yards Napkins to match, \$2.50 per dozen.....\$1.50

200 Odd Pieces in Tiddles, Scarfs, Squares and Fancy Towels; prices cut to half.....\$1.50

300 yards Barnsey Toweling, 18-inch wide, 12 1/2c per yard. See it.....\$1.50

200 4-4x10-4 Mercerized Turkey Red Cloth; was \$2.50; now \$1.50 each.....\$1.50

180 dozen Bleached and Brown Bath Towels; our special, \$2 per dozen.....\$1.50

100 colored Cloths, size, 36x40; center price cut to half; for library or center tables.....\$1.50

Each the Embroidered Cloth, with Drawn Work borders; 24 yards wide with 4 yards long. These are less than half the manufacturer's prices—\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 each.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50

300 dozen Very fine 36x40-inch Napkins; were \$4.50; now \$3.00 per dozen.....\$1.50



# Barr's

## January Fifth, 1903.

### Barr's Great Sale of White Underclothes.

—On Second Floor of Main Store, North End.

This is an annual event of ever-increasing importance. So well and so favorably does our public know the Barr standard of excellence and low prices that have increased our orders by many thousands of garments. For six months—ever since last July—we have been preparing for this event. Over half a million yards of muslin and cambric, almost as many thousands of lace and embroidery (advance patterns not yet on the retail market), have been combined into these garments. The lowest-priced garment is not "skimped," and your home seamstress puts no daintier stitches under your own supervision than those in the pretty garments made for this annual sale at Barr's. This year with our greatly enlarged space and increased facilities, we assure our public prompt service and an arrangement of the stocks that will make selections easy.

#### Muslin Underwear Department.

Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear and Laundered Shirt Waists.

##### Gowns.

48c—Gowns, made of good muslin, yoke trimmed with four rows of insertion of torchon lace and tucks—hemstitched ruffle on neck, down front and sleeves—usual value 60c—price for this sale—48c.

50c—Gowns, made of good cambric—choice of several different styles, high V-shape or round neck—trimmed with yokes of all-over tucks and hemstitched or Hamburg insertion and tucks—finished with hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves—extraordinary value—50c each.

75c—Gowns, fine cambric—low round neck, trimmed with hemstitching and tucks—hemstitched ruffle round neck and sleeves—50c each.

85c—Gowns, made of fine cambric—V-shape neck—trimmed with insertion of Val. lace and tucks—edge of lace round neck and sleeves—50c each.

85c—Gowns, good cambric—V-shaped neck—back and front yoke of insertions of embroidery—insertions and hemstitched ruffle round neck and sleeves—excellent value—85c.

98c—Gowns, made of fine nainsook—low round neck, trimmed with insertion of Valenciennes lace—edge of lace on sleeves—usual value 1.25—during this sale, 98c.

98c—Gowns, made of fine cambric—V-shape neck—yoke of four rows of embroidery—insertions and hemstitched tucks—edge of same on neck and sleeves—excellent value—98c.

1.00—Gowns, made of fine long cloth—low square neck—trimmed back and front with insertions, and edge of Val. lace and colored ribbons—short sleeves, finished with lace edge—50c each.

1.00—Gowns, low round neck—trimmed with edge of fine embroidery, and insertion finished with satin ribbon—edge of same on sleeves—50c each.

1.00—Gowns, choice of several different styles cambric or long cloth, trimmed with lace or embroidery—all entirely new and excellent value—1.00 each.

1.18—Gowns, made of fine cambric—V-shape neck—trimmed with embroidery, insertion and tucks—edge of same round neck and sleeves—good value—1.18.

1.25—Gowns, made of fine cambric—high V-shape neck, yoke of blind embroidery and hemstitching, finished with ribbon bow ruffle of embroidery—on neck and sleeves—such as sells for 1.50—during this sale, 1.25.

1.25—Gowns, made of fine cambric—high square neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edge of same on neck and sleeves—2.00 value—1.25.

1.48—Gowns, made of fine nainsook—low round neck, trimmed in front with insertions and medallions of Val. lace, edge of lace round neck and sleeves, entirely new—1.48.

1.48—Gowns, made of fine long cloth—low round neck, fancy front or lace insertion, finished with ribbon edge of lace on neck and sleeves—1.48 each.

1.48—Gowns, made of fine cambric—high square neck, trimmed with insertion and edge of blind embroidery, finished with satin ribbon—excellent value—1.48.

1.48—Gowns, made of fine nainsook—high square neck, trimmed with insertions and edge of embroidery and ribbon—short sleeves, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery—good value—1.48.

1.75—Gowns, made of fine cambric—low square neck, handsomely trimmed with fine embroidery and tucks—short sleeves, trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery, such as usually sells for 2.25—during this sale, 1.75.

1.75—Gowns, made of fine nainsook—low round neck, edged with lace and ribbon front, trimmed with bow knot insertions of lace—entirely new—1.75.

#### Corset Covers.

15c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of cambric, high V-shaped neck, finished with embroidery and pearl buttons—excellent value—15c each.

15c—Ladies' Corset Cover, made of good cambric, low French shape, finished with pearl buttons, felled seams—actual value 20c—during this sale, 15c each.

19c—Ladies' Corset Cover, low neck, French shape, cut back and front, such as usually sell at 25c—our price, 19c each.

25c—Ladies' Corset Cover, made of cambric, high V-shape neck, trimmed with embroidery back and front, finished with pearl—excellent value—25c.

25c—Ladies' Corset Cover, your choice of several styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery, made of cambric, finished with pearl buttons—usually sell at 35c—during this sale, 25c.

48c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of cambric, with four rows of lace insertions in front and edge of lace, full front—actual value 60c—our price, 48c.

48c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of nainsook, French shape, full front, trimmed with rows of insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace, finished with dainty colored ribbons—50c.

50c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of cambric, low square neck, French shape, full front, trimmed with insertions and edge of torchon lace, finished with dainty colored ribbon—50c.

68c—Ladies' Corset Cover, made of long cloth, low round neck, trimmed down front with lace edge—50c each.

68c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of Valenciennes lace, edge of same round neck and sleeves, finished with dainty colored ribbon—actual value 80c—during this sale, 68c.

75c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of nainsook, low square neck, trimmed across front with three rows of the torchon lace, edge of same on neck and sleeves—such as usually sell at 85c—our price 75c.

85c—Ladies' Corset Covers, low round neck, made of fine long cloth—trimmed back and front—edge of fine torchon lace, edge of same finished with dainty colored ribbons—excellent value—85c.

98c—Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine nainsook, low square neck, all over front made of insertions of lace, edge of lace on neck, excellent value—98c.

1.00—Ladies' Corset Covers, your choice of several different styles, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, French style or high-fitting—all entirely new and excellent value.

Other Corset Covers in cambric, nainsook or long cloth—all new designs, trimmed with lace or embroidery, and finished with ribbons, in prices at 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75 and upward to 2.50.

##### Chemise.

25c—Chemise, made of good muslin, with corded band, such as usually sells at 30c—during this sale, 25c.

35c—Chemise, made of good cambric, plain corded band, usual price 40c—during this sale, 35c.

50c—Chemise, made of superior quality of muslin, plain corded band, such as usually sells at 60c—price for this sale, 50c.

68c—Chemise, made of good cambric, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace, skirt finished with tucked ruffle.

85c—Chemise, made of good cambric, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with two rows of insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace, finished with dainty colored ribbons, usual value 1.10—price for this sale, 85c.



#### Drawers.

19c—Drawers, made of muslin, deep hem and tucked above, 15c each.

19c—Drawers, made of muslin, cambric, hemstitched ruffle, 15c.

25c—Choice of three different styles made of muslin, deep ruffles, with tucks and hemstitching, usual price, 35c; during this sale, 25c each.

25c—Drawers, made of good cambric, umbrella shape, lawn ruffle, edged with lace; 50c each.

25c—Drawers, made of cambric, deep ruffle of embroidery, good value; 25c each.

39c—Drawers, made of good cambric, umbrella shape, deep ruffle, edged with lace, such as usually sell at 50c; during this sale, 39c each.

48c—Drawers, made of good cambric, trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery; good value; 48c.

48c—Choice of several different styles, made of muslin or cambric; all umbrella shape, deep ruffles, trimmed with insertion and edge of Valenciennes or torchon lace and hemstitching; all extraordinary value; 48c each.

68c—Drawers, made of good cambric, trimmed with ruffles of fine embroidery, 60c each.

75c—Drawers, made of good long cloth, umbrella shape, deep ruffle, edged with lace, such as usually sell at 1.00; during this sale, 75c each.

75c—Choice of several different styles, made of muslin or cambric, lace or embroidery trimmed; all excellent value; 75c each.

85c—Drawers, made of fine cambric, umbrella shape, deep ruffle, trimmed with three rows of insertion and edge of lace, such as usually sell at 1.25; during this sale, 85c each.

85c—Drawers, made of cambric or long cloth, several different styles, torchon or Val. lace; all good value, 85c each.

98c—Drawers, made of good cambric, trimmed with insertion and edge of fine embroidery; 98c each.

98c—Drawers, made of cambric or long cloth, three different styles, torchon or Val. lace; all good value; 98c each.

1.25—Drawers, made of fine cambric, new and stylish, deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with insertion and edge of "Point de Paris" lace; 1.25 each.

1.25—Drawers, made of long cloth, deep lawn ruffle, finished with wide flounce of Val. lace; 1.25.

1.48—An assortment of several different styles, trimmed with Val. torchon or Point de Paris lace; all excellent value; 1.48 each.

Other Drawers in cambric, long cloth or nainsook, all handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery, in prices ranging from 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00, and upward to 3.00.

##### White Petticoats.

48c—White Petticoats, made of good muslin, ruffle trimmed with tucked cambric, ruffle and tucks above; usual value 60c; during this sale, 48c.

50c—White Petticoats, made of good cambric, ruffle trimmed with tucked cambric, ruffle and tucks above; excellent value, 50c each.

85c—White Petticoats, made of good muslin, umbrella shape, deep cambric flounce, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery, muslin dust ruffle; good value, 85c.

98c—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 98c.

1.35—Chemise, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.35.

Other Chemises, all handsomely trimmed with embroidery or lace, medium or skirt length, in prices ranging from 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 upward to 3.00 each.

##### Drawers.

1.00—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.00.

1.35—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.35.

1.35—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.35.

1.50—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.50.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

1.75—White Petticoats, made of fine nainsook, "skirt length," neck and sleeves trimmed with edge of fine embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, 1.75.

## January Bargains from Barr's Big Busy Basement.

#### Bric-a-Brac Section.

MARBLE BUSTS, Marble Pedestals, French Bronzes, Cloisonne, Royal Vienna, New Vienna, Louisa, Italian, Tenebris, Dresden, Capo da Monte, Venetian Frames, Ivorys, AT ONE-THIRD OFF THE MARKED PRICES.

#### Oil Paintings at Half Cost.

WE HAVE but twenty Oil Paintings out of the lot we advertised a short time ago at 25 per cent off. While they are now marked at about actual cost, we want to close them out during this CLEARANCE SALE and offer them at exactly ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICES. Art room—Basement.

#### English Porcelain Dinner Sets.

FIVE PATTERNS of Best-Grade English Porcelain Dinner Sets; each set is beautifully decorated and has 112 large, useful pieces. The regular prices are \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00, and are bargains at these prices. Too many to hand for inventory, so we mark them down—Your choice, per set—\$5.00. Dinner ware section—Basement.

#### Haviland French China at Half Price.

FOUR open-stock patterns of Haviland Limoges, China to close out at ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICES. Assortments are not complete in all the patterns, but there is a splendid assortment in the lot. An special table in 157 China basement.

#### Decorated Chamber Sets, With Jars.

ABOUT fifty Assorted Chamber Sets, with Soap Jars, English and American designs; new shapes and desirable decorations. Regular retail prices \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Your choice, per set—\$4.00. China Department—Basement.

#### Berice Metal Ware at Half Price.

ABOUT 200 pieces of this celebrated ware, in useful articles, to go at one-half the marked prices. Bread Trays, Sifters, Vases, Cups, etc. Berice Ware will not tarnish and is about half the usual price of Kaiser-Din Ware. Your choice at ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICES. Silverware section—Basement.

#### Silverware Department.

TEA SET—Quadruple silver-plated, four pieces; regular \$10.00; Special \$8.00.

SMOKING SET—Quadruple silver-plated, four pieces; regular \$10.00; Special \$8.00.

BREAD TRAYS—Quadruple plate, fancy edge, burnished; regular \$2.50; Special \$2.25.

SYRUP PITCHERS—Quadruple plate, on stand, burnished; regular \$1.24; Special \$1.00.

SUGAR AND CREAM SET—Quadruple plate, good patterns; regular \$2.00; Special \$1.75.

BAKING DISHES—Quadruple plate, burnished; regular \$2.25; Special \$2.00.

#### Clock Department.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—Genuine Black Forest Goode, half-hour strike and call; regular \$5.00 to \$35.00; Special, ONE-THIRD OFF.

CHINA CLOCKS—Violet decorations, Ansonia movement, one-day time; regular \$1.25; Special, each—75c.

WALL CLOCKS—Eight day, porcelain dial, Ansonia movement; regular \$4.00; Special, each—\$4.00.

TRAVELING CLOCKS—In leather cases, Ansonia movement; eight day; regular \$8.00; Special, each—\$5.00.

BRONZE CLOCKS—Eight day, strike, Ansonia make, porcelain dial; regular \$3.00; Special, each—\$1.50.

CLOCK SETS—Eight clock and two candlesticks, hand-painted porcelain bases; regular \$20.00; Special, set—\$19.00.

IRON CLOCKS—Eight day, strike, Ansonia movement; Cabinet style; regular \$8.00; Special, each—\$5.00.

ONIX CLOCKS—French, mercury pendulum; regular \$2.00; Special, each—\$1.50.

HAND-PAINTED MINIATURES—In carved Florentine frames, portraits of the celebrated court beauties; regular \$2.00; Special, each—\$2.00.

#### Picture Department.

OIL PAINTINGS—Assorted subjects, in shadow box, gilt frames; regular \$12.00; Special, each—\$12.00.

PASTELS—Ornamental gilt frames, 30x30; regular \$12.00; Special, each—\$8.00.

PASTELS—Dining room pictures, 16x24, oak frames; regular \$3.00; Special, each—\$3.00.

COLOR PHOTO—Three-inch gilt frame, green mat 20x20; regular \$2.00; Special, each—\$2.00.

PASTELS—Dining room subjects, fruits and game, 2-inch oak frame; regular \$4.00; Special, each—\$2.00.

ETCHINGS—Fancy oak frame, 3-inch white mat; regular \$2.50; Special, each—\$2.00.

COLOR PHOTO—Heavy ornamental gilt frame; regular \$1.69; Special, each—\$1.00.

COLOR ENGRAVINGS—Oval gilt frame; regular \$1.00; Special, each—75c.

MEDALLIONS—Colored, in brass frames, each; regular 25c; Special, each—25c.

TRANSPARENTS—Assorted, colored, on glass; regular 25c; Special, each—25c.

#### Lamp and Globe—Yellow or pink decorations, center draft.

2.25

LAMPS AND GLOBES—An assorted lot, high-grade lamps; regular \$3.00; Special, each—\$3.00.

BANQUET LAMPS—An assorted lot, regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 each; Special, each—\$7.50.

LAMP GLOBES—Ten-inch; rich assorted decorations; regular 10c; Special, each—6c.

WAX CANDLES—Decorated in assorted colors; regular 10c; Special, each—6c.

CANDLE SHADES—Assorted lots at half regular price; two lots 15 and 10c each; Special, each—5c.

CRISP PAPERS—Assorted colors, three yards in each roll; regular 10c; Special, each—5c.

HALL LAMPS—Red or pink globes, gilt trimmings; regular \$1.00; Special, each—\$1.00.

#### Pure Food Specials for Monday.

SUGAR—Twenty pounds best American Pure Granulated Sugar; regular 98c; Special, each—98c.

TOMATOES—Standard grade, large 9c; Special, each—9c.

#### PRUNES—Pine, meaty, Santa Prunes, pound.

2.25

RAISINS—Pine grade loose Muscatel Raisins, pound.

MIXED NUTS—Pinest Mixed five varieties, pound.

EAGLE MILK—Gail-Borden Brand Eagle Milk, can.

CATSUP—Snyder's Blue Label or Monarch Brand, per bottle.

SALMON—One-pound tall cans good Salmon.

SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club Brand, bottle.

COFFEES—A special grade of Ing Coffee, 10c value; Special, pound.

TEAS—Good quality Oolong, Japan or English Breakfast—











# Getting Together.

When people are invited to invest their money in a large enterprise, there are three questions that come to mind first:

First—Will my money be amply secured and safe?

Second—How will I know that the company, in which I invested will use it for the purpose they agree, and that it will be honestly administered?

Third—What am I going to get out of it?

Our answer to the first question is that your security for every \$10.00 that you invest in the Preferred Stock of the University Heights Realty and Development Company is one front foot, 200 feet deep, of the finest unimproved residence property in the West End of St. Louis, and one-third of your money in the hands of the strongest bank in St. Louis to pay for the improvement of it.

Our answer to the second question is, that in order that there may not be any second question we have arranged with the strongest bank of St. Louis to act as trustees for the investors in the Preferred Stock of this company, insuring to them that every dollar received from the sale of the Preferred Stock will be used for only the purposes set forth in our agreements—the improvement of the land itself and the removal of the present mortgage, so that the Preferred Stock becomes the first and only mortgage on the land. In addition to this, this company is officered by a board of the best-known bank men in the city of St. Louis.

Our answer to the third question is that with your Preferred Stock you receive a bonus of 25 per cent of the Common Stock. The sale of 10 per cent of the improved land will refund your money together with 6 per cent interest, and the sale of the balance of the land will net a profit of over Two Millions of Dollars, to be divided amongst the Common Stockholders, of which you become one; in other words, as the land is sold, if it averages \$100 per front foot, it will bring us a total of Three Millions of Dollars. We predict, on the other hand, that St. Louis is today on the verge of the greatest boom in private residence property that it has ever had in its history, and it would not surprise the best-informed real estate men in St. Louis if, in the next few years, we had averaged a price of nearer \$200.00 a foot than \$100.00. Every increase of \$1.00 per foot means an additional profit of \$30,000.00 to the investors in our stock.

Now, let us go over the proposition: We own 50 city blocks of the best residence land in the West End of St. Louis, located on Delmar boulevard, directly west of Delmar Garden. We have a mortgage on this property of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, held by the banks of St. Louis. Your money is deposited in these banks, and on it you are receiving 3 per cent per annum interest. The banks have loaned this money to us on our land at 6 per cent interest. Under this arrangement you are getting 3 per cent and the bank is getting 3 per cent.

If we get together and you lend us your money on our land direct by purchasing our Preferred Stock, then you will get the whole 6 per cent, and in addition to this you will receive a 25 per cent share in the profits of the entire enterprise. This enormous tract of land is to be immediately laid out into the finest private residence park in this country. By spring the building lots will be ready for sale. Already we have sold six of these lots in advance, and houses at a cost of \$15,000 to \$25,000 are to be built on them immediately. As fast as the lots are sold the money is deposited to the credit of the Preferred Stock until you have received all of your money back with 6 per cent interest. After that we all share alike in the profits of the enterprise. We cannot get one cent until you have received all of your money back with interest.

After all the streets were made and the trees planted, and all improvements completed, the land in this great private place sold at an average of Ten Dollars per front foot, 200 feet deep, you would still get your money back with 6 per cent interest from it. If it averages One Hundred Dollars a foot there will be Two Millions of Dollars profit to divide among the stockholders. You should have your money all back the first few months. After that you will share in the profits of every foot of land sold until the last foot has been sold, even though it takes 20 years. With your money back you can afford to wait, because you are getting part of your profits every month.

We believe that we will be able to dispose of all the land in this great place within the first two or three years. If we do you will receive on your investment a return of Six Hundred per cent,

or from Two Hundred per cent to Three Hundred per cent per annum. In the meantime your money has been returned to you with interest. We would rather have your Ten, Hundred or Thousand Dollars, and the same from each of your friends, than to have the entire amount taken by one man. The more people there are interested in our land the faster we will be able to sell the lots. You will never get such an opportunity as this in your life again to join in one of the greatest enterprises that has ever been carried out in St. Louis, having your money secured by a first mortgage on high-class residence property and sharing in the profits.

In addition to this we have formed a pool and we will take the stock of any investor at the price he paid us for it in cash with 6 per cent at any time within a year on demand up to Three Thousand Dollars from any one person. This means you can get your money back any time you want it with 6 per cent interest. We do not want to handle your money—the bank, which is your trustee, handles it. We cannot get one cent of it. Do not delay this matter or you will be too late, as a large proportion of the Preferred Stock has already been subscribed. Call at our office, or, if this is not convenient, fill in the subscription blank below and send it to John A. Lewis, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. Your subscription to the stock will then be entered up and your stock issued to you. You will be notified and can call at the bank and get it and pay your money for it.

SEND FOR OUR BOOK.

## University Heights Realty & Development Co.

108½ N. Eighth St. and 602 Colonial Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SEND TO US

For our Book, giving full particulars and names of the Officers and Directors. Drop a postal to us and we will send the Book.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS  
REALTY AND  
DEVELOPMENT CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

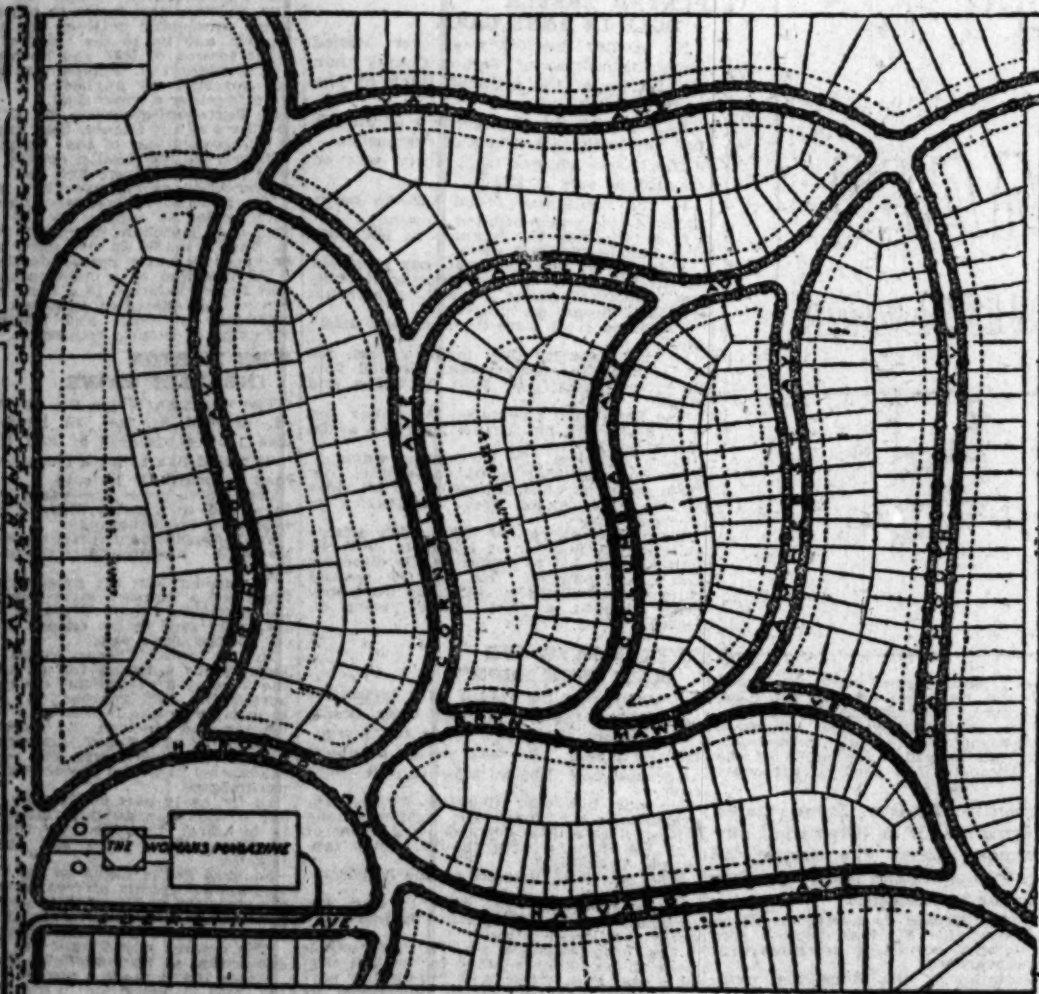
Either call at our office, send for our book, or cut out this blank and send it to  
JOHN A. LEWIS, Assistant Cashier,  
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ shares, at \$10.00 per share payable on demand, of the 6% preferred stock of the University Heights Realty and Development Company, with which I also receive a 25% bonus of the common stock, free.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_

Post-Dispatch.

Fill in your subscription and send to John A. Lewis, Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo., or to us direct, and the stock will be issued to you.



University Heights, Fronting 2,000 Feet on Delmar Boulevard, Directly West of Delmar Garden.

### ACCEPTED ENGINEERS' PLANS FOR THE UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

The entire fifty city blocks owned by us have been laid out by the foremost landscape engineer in America, as shown on above plat. All streets are to be made in macadam, 75 feet in width. Building lines 30 feet from sidewalks, stable, specially reserved. Lots average 100 feet by 200 feet. Nearly 1000 large maple trees to be planted by March next; the entire place making one magnificent private residence park, equating anything found in Europe. Special grounds have been reserved for library and clubhouse for benefit of residents of the place. All surveys are complete and contracts for the grading and making of the streets require that the bulk of the work shall be completed by spring. Alleyways paved with brick, sidewalks and streets macadam. In the southeast corner, next to Delmar Garden, the magnificent office building of the University Heights Realty and Development Company is to be completed by July 1, 1903. Just north of it the temporary hotel of 500 rooms, to be removed after the Fair, is to be built. Building restrictions on residences, \$15,000; no stores or business buildings to be erected in the place. All our lines running west in St. Louis reach the southeast corner of our land at 5 cents fare, 35 minutes from downtown. The new entrance will be highly ornamented with porters' lodges, and no heavy traffic of any sort permitted in the place. Highly ornamental iron fence incloses the entire grounds. This plat has been scheduled to bring us an average of \$100.00 per foot after improvements are made, or a total of \$1,000,000. The preferred stock becomes the sole mortgage on the entire property, with improvements, and is limited to 5% or 10 per cent of the estimated value of the improved land.



## NEW ST. LOUIS, AN AMAZING CITY, SEEN FOR FIRST TIME IN 25 YEARS

A LIFELONG RESIDENT OF CARONDELET

### THE ST. LOUIS OF 1876

Mrs. Nancy Creely, Who Had Not Been "Up Town" in More Than a Quarter of a Century and Who, as the Guest of the Post-Dispatch, Spent a Day in the Business District and the New West End, Tells a Highly Interesting Story of the City's Progress.

BY ROSE MARION.

St. Louis of today, compared with the St. Louis of 25 years ago.

That was what Mrs. Nancy Creely, aged 85, of 316 Nagel avenue, Carondelet, saw the last day of the old year. For more than 25 years she has not been in the downtown business district of St. Louis. She had been as far north as Cherokee street and some distance on Grand avenue, but she and busy Broadway were strangers. Not only Broadway, but elevated roads, crowded street cars, asphalt streets, elevators, sky scrapers, printing presses, laundries, department stores, transfers, downtown restaurants, wholesale houses and the host of other things that are so every-day to us.

As the guest of the Post-Dispatch she traveled about St. Louis Wednesday, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Eugenia Erard, and myself.

Not only did she see all of these things at close range, but for the first time in her life she rode in an automobile. The sight of them and the trip in the automobile was almost too much for her. She talked little while we were making the trip. When it was all over and she had time to think, she told me this story of her view of St. Louis, as seen in the busy downtown while on foot, on Olive street in a street car, and in the West End and the World's Fair grounds in an automobile.

#### By Mrs. Nancy Creely.

It was such a pretty day for December—what we used to call a "weather breeder," because such a day usually comes before a number of stormy ones. The sun was shining as it does in the spring of the year when I left my house to start on the trip. I didn't like much to get on a street car. I am old—85—and the cars don't stop so long as they did when they were pulled by horses.

Mrs. Erard sat just in front of me. We could not sit together because the car was so crowded. Some had to stand, but because we were such old women there were places made for us.

As soon as I could I pushed up close to the window and looked out. Across on the hill I saw the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. Erard said: "Do you remember the first convent in St. Louis? It was built of logs and had only two rooms. Sister Cecilia was the mother superior. It was in Carondelet."

#### HOUSE MATERIAL CHANGED.

When we got up the hill I looked across the car and saw the place where the Chouteau house used to be. In its place I saw a large brick building. They told me that it was the new Altemheim—a home for old persons.

When we came to Plum street I saw what looked like a bridge up in the air. They said it was an elevated road. A train passed along on it and our street car went underneath. Neither bothered the folks do try to save their lives.

As we passed that elevated road I saw many things that I knew. The seemed to get so big and there so many persons on the street. I perhaps there was a parade about last and that the crowd had come to see. But no one was standing. Each person was going as fast as he could. Even the women were hurrying. Then I thought perhaps there fire—I heard so many noises—such and jangles like ever so many bells.

I was worried. I didn't want to be in

#### EVERYONE IN A HURRY.

looked ahead as well as I could, and only street cars. On the other side the street were more street cars. Seven of us in a block. Some one said something about being near the loop, but couldn't understand. No one in the car seemed to care about a fire and so I got out at the building again. Each might have been on fire the way the ones were coming out in crowds.

I went on for several blocks between the hills until we came to Olive. I had to push and shove to get out of our. When we were out and stood on street it was worse yet. One way was a wagon loaded with boxes. Another direction came three street cars, a big noise. In front of us and the side were boys trying to sell. Then the horses on three carriages all seemed to be coming

us, and I was glad to be helped to the sidewalk.

Across the street I saw a building that seemed to go straight up in the air. I thought of the Tower of Babel. It looked like houses on top of houses. Some one said, "That's the Bank of Commerce." I wondered where they got all the money to fill that building. I wondered who owned the money, and whether he was home. I wondered how many men it took to guard such a treasure. I wondered if it was all the bank St. Louis had, and that was why it had to be so large. I didn't like to ask questions, but I wanted to know.

When some one said, "It's not all used by the bank. It's an office building as well," I was glad.

Then we started up Olive street. I didn't know how we were to get through the crowd, but we got along pretty well as long as we went in the same direction that most of the others were going. We went

MRS  
NANCY  
CREELY



BANK OF COMMERCE  
TALLEST BUILDING  
TODAY.

THE LUCAS BUILDING  
S.W. CORNER BROADWAY  
AND OLIVE ST.  
TALLEST BUILDING  
25 YEARS AGO

#### ELEVATOR RAN TOO FAST.

A man was in there. He took hold of something and we began to go up. He promised to go slow, but still I was afraid. It was like having the bottom fall out of things. In a little bit of a while it stopped and we got out. I walked around and looked out of the windows. It seemed like we were up in a balloon and the people way down on the street looked like black ants. I kept thinking of going down in the again. It went easily, but when I got out I was not like to experiment with many new things.

It was a big dry goods store.

almost as big as a farm. There were counters and counters, with girls back of them and crowds of persons in front of them. Most of the persons were women, and they shopped each other and crowded worse than the men on the street. We didn't buy anything. I don't see how we could. When others bought their parcels were not wrapped at the counter. They were sent off somewhere in tin baskets, and came back done up in store paper. The pretty girls put the money in little boxes, and that went off somewhere, too.

In one place you could buy groceries, in

another books, in another trunks, in others all sorts of knick-knacks.

It wasn't a bit like the stores we used to have 25 years ago. In a way it is something like the first ones we ever had, not counting the fur stores, of course. In the first stores you could buy anything just as you can buy anything in the big stores now.

We went out of the store and over to Washington avenue to look at the whole sale houses. We didn't go into any of the buildings that make up so many blocks and hold so much goods. I bought goods. I was told, to give clothing and boots and

shoes to the whole Southwest. They made me think of the corncribs filled with corn that we used to have, only that corn is food and they hold clothes. No farmer ever had so many cribs, either.

#### OLIVE STREET A BUSY PLACE.

We came back to Olive street and got on an Olive street car. It was crowded more than the Broadway car and much harder to get on—the step was so high for me.

The car didn't stop where we stood. We had to hurry down to where it did stop. There were so many others wanting to get on. They shoved and the conductor

hurried them, but he took his time when it came to us. We couldn't make much haste.

The street car stopped at every corner after we were on until we came to a wide street that the conductor called Twelfth. Before we got there I had been busy looking at the furniture stores on the way. So much furniture as I saw. Enough for all of us and more.

The crowds of persons along the street were not so great as downtown until we got to Jefferson avenue. That street was Broadway over again, only not quite so bad. I remember when it was way out in the woods. Grand avenue was crowded, too. There were many carriages going about, and one or two automobiles.

I was keen to watch the automobiles. I knew I was going to ride in one and I wanted to see how they went. We passed a big place that I was told was a laundry. No sign of washing was about. Only a big room with bundles in it and a counter with young women in charge. I remember when you couldn't get your washing in St. Louis unless you did it yourself. Often we had to go to the river to get water.

AS IT WAS WHEN  
MRS. CREELY LAST  
CAME "UP TOWN"



and one facing backward.

In a little while it was ready. backed out into the street and the sidewalk, puffing and giving I didn't see how I was going to. Mrs. Erard climbed up in from helped to a place on the back told the driver two or three careful, but before we could a were started. It went like a down hill. Just as easy and I was afraid, of course, but I of what. We went up close to but we had no horses, so the get scared.

Our feet were down on when call the end gate of a wagon. warm as toast. The steam from below went over them. kept coming out all the time. automobile was a coffee pot a. We went around a corner. street until we came to a have beautiful houses on either its name. It was Lindell never saw such a fine street planned wood and as hard went uphill one place, but easily as if we were going back when the streets of most mud.

We passed a large wall great doors and many that it was the Col. most too large. I saw homes that. When we reached another large b Monticello Hotel. time I had been 25 years ago. I was to take a walk in the. I think that I would e now. We didn't have alone automobiles. Our one and two-story thing

LAND HAS BEEN

Between what is now i St. Louis was such a ground was rolling. The so smooth today is beca much filling in. Many "made."

We entered the gate of ground was all covered w grass growing in patches. I was there last, but smoo evenly as if by one stroke. The trees in the park w is, they were not the san years ago, with a few s some tall old trees do that I think were there before, but most of the and cedar and young tr trees that did not grow 25 years ago.

The roadway was no ered with fine gravel, a went smoothly. Once I burning and I was affr ing had taken fire. T and fixed something and again we went faster th know what burnt up.

There were boys and girl ponds. Many of them stopped to us. I think they thought it strange such old women riding in an autom horseback. They rode on side saddl wore long skirts. I rode horseback a once, and I am glad the girls are back to the horses. I don't like w Once when I was o "ing, my waded into the Des "ves "

I didn't think th would ride along t an automobile, as We came to a is of brick. I thou lashed World's Fa me that it was onl a street car station.

We rode around o ther into the park, children skating. I I wanted to see the Fair. At last we ca We rode along it for was a big lumberyard and boards.

#### WORKING

Then we turn one of earth men were at with wood. Others were and compass everything a near times. the tools to v These at w we might go curious as We went past close to what house built of was tall and I was told that Arts building might have around in a

MRS. CREELY  
IN AN AUTOMOBILE YEAVING  
THE NEW WEST-END.







HELP WANTED - REMANUFACTURING

14 Words or Less, Inc.  
Business Announcements, 10 Cents

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**-For general housework; good home; good wages. **See Page 5**

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**-Girl to assist in housework; three in family; no children at 1614 Helen st., between Mulberry and Iowa, Hogan and 12th.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**-Girl for general housework; good home; good wages. **See Page 5**

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work. 5710 Vernon av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for housework. Asbert av.; w/ \$14.14 with ironing; \$16 with ironing; or \$20 with ironing. Bell telephone. Fore

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A competent general housework. 6616A Suburban a.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work. 5710 Dayton st.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Girl for general work; family of three; no children. **3009A Russell av.**

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Girl for general work; no washing or ironing. Apply **5719a av.,** between Russell and Genet.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Competent girl for general housework; no washing; family of **3009A Russell av.**

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Experienced housework. **3078 Fairmount.**

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—A good girl for general housework. **3078 Fairmount.**

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—A good  
general housework; small family; call  
5534 Olive st.

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—A colored w  
general housework. 5524 Cales av

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—Woman for  
housework; no washing; also young girl  
for housework; no washing; also young girl

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—For general house washing or ironing. 5710 Maple ave. **HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Good girl for housework; small family; good wages; experience required. 3214 Harper st. **HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—A good girl for housework; small family; good wages; district. 843 Maryville av. **HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Two weeks only work. Call 8818 Sullivan av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work. 3148 McPherson av.

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—For general work; family of two. 5228 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work; 3 adults; call between 5 and 8. Dillon st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general work, at Webster Groves. Call at 8415

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. 6150 Fairmount av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good German  
small family, for general housework.  
tor st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general  
work; small family; Sat; no outside  
Sunday. 327 Whittier st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general  
work. 2918A Keda av.

GEORGEGIRL WANTED—For general house-  
work. 2603 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general  
work; small family; no outside work.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no outside work. 4489 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework; small family. 3124 Fairmount av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework; private family; good wages. 2915 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. 3818 Westminster pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Old colored woman for general housework; small family; no outside work. 4489 Morgan st.

work: small family; good wages; no  
3682 Cleveland av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—One for general  
work; family of 2. 26144

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—One for general  
work for couple 3012A  
Greve av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—One for  
housework; good wages; small family  
home. 4518 Cook av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—A good girl for

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for housework. 2327 Russell av.  
washing; small family; good wages. A. Shennadoah.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Reliable girl or for general housework. 1214 Jones st. Cook and Pure.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for housework; good wages. Call Sunday, Newstead av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl to assist

HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general work in family of 4, or one to assist. 5211 1/2 st. n. w.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general work; small family; good wages. 1221 1/2 st. n. w.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general work; no washing. 838 Russell st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Good girl for \$2 no washing. Apply Monday, residence, in Garden.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Grl; for general work; no laundry or outside work. 185 Fayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Grl for general work; nice home; good pay. 2204 Harper Pl; Grounds.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Grl for light house steady; good place. 1102 Elliot av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good grl for a housework; family of 2; no washing. Ag 1214 Park av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general work. 2136 Victor st.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-For general housework. 3007 Castlemans av.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-For general housework with or without washing. 1427 Union av.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Good girl for general housework. 2614 E. 12th st.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general housework; good wages. 4167 Castlemans av.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-For general housework. 1427 Union av.

family of 2. 2745 Lafayette av.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-For general house  
work or ironing; good home. 6111  
Market st., opposite suburban stage.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-For general house  
work. 5074 Belmont av.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-Girl for general  
work for small family; no children; good  
and good wages. Inquire 4111 Maryland.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED-A reliable German  
for general housework; no washing or  
ironing.

**HOUSEHOLD WANTED**—Good white girl for general housework; good wages. 512 N. W. near Olive.

**HOUSEWIFE WANTED**—Young girl for housework; no cooking or washing. 2018 Ringer.

**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED**—For widower and children; \$4 month. 1715 S. 11th st.

**HOUSEWIFE WANTED**—For general house and small baby; good wages. Call 2405 S. N. next to Garrison av.

REGISTRATION: See a MEMBER. REG. NO. 1

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White girl for  
housework; family of 3. 1841 N. Cass.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general house-  
work; family of 3; call Sunday. 2057 Maple.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general house-  
work. 2220 N. 10th st.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl or woman for gen-  
eral housework. Call at 2537 Englewood st.  
HOUSEGIRL, WANTED—in small family;  
place. Apply 6610 Maple.  
HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl to do

eral homework. 4480 Morgan st.  
HOUSEWIFE WANTED-Girl for general  
work in small family. 4811A Cook av.  
HOUSEWIFE WANTED-German girl for ge  
neral homework in small family. 2508 Salisbury  
HOUSEWIFE WANTED-A girl for housework  
washing or ironing; no children. 2153 Mar  
HOUSEWIFE WANTED-Girl for general ho  
mework; small family; etc. Mrs. Thomas,  
Olive st.  
HOUSEWIFE WANTED-Girl for housework

white or colored, with or without training.  
Vernon av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—With references.  
Medford av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Girl about 16 to 18  
with housework in family of 2. Call Sam  
Gale, a Green av.

**HOUSEGIRL WANTED**—Girl for general house-  
work; small family. Large trailer av.,  
Oak.































## Her Love for Finery Alarmed Kin



MISS HARRIET WATT.

### PRETTY GIRL

DECLARED BY COURT

### A SPENDTHRIFT

Spent Her Large Income on Pretty Things Without Thought.

COST NEVER BOTHERED HER

RELATIVES APPLY FOR A CONSERVATOR.

When She Is Thirty She Will Be Free Guardians and Have Estate Which Is Constantly Increasing in Value.

1 to the Post-Dispatch. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 3.—Miss Harriet Watt's father left her between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The estate is in realty and changes of value render a definite estimate of her fortune difficult.

### It's So Easy

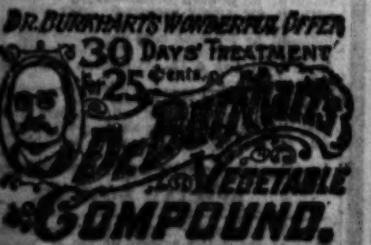
To take cold. It's so common to neglect her cold. That is one reason why there are so many people with "deep-seated," stubborn coughs, and so many more with lung trouble.

The short, quick way to cure a cough is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The quicker this remedy is used the quicker the cure. But even when neglect has let disease fasten on the lungs, "Golden Medical Discovery" may be relied on to cure in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred.

The only motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little extra profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I am feeling quite well," writes Miss Dorcas A. Lewis, of No. 1124 1/2 St. Washington, D. C. "My cough is very much better, and I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I commenced taking it in May, 1919. Had not been sleeping well for a long time. Took one teaspoonful of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and slept nearly all night without coughing, as I continued taking it. I am in great sympathy with everybody who suffers with a cough. I had been a sufferer for more than ten years. I tried lots of different medicines and different doctors, but did not feel much better. I coughed until I commenced taking blood, but now I feel much stronger and am entirely well. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine I have ever taken. My home is in Williamsburg, Virginia."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.



DR. W. C. SUNDHART, Cincinnati, O.

## TWO BIG STATES UNJUST TO GIRL

THOUGHT SHE WAS A NEGRO

Chivalrous Kentuckian Will Bring Suit Against a School Board to Right Injustice Done Her.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan. 3.—Little Mable Smith, aged 12, who was denied admittance to the schools of this county, has been refused admittance to the public schools of Hawesville, Ky., on the grounds that she has colored blood in her veins, and as a result a lawsuit has been filed. The case promises to be an interesting one, and is watched by the attorneys of two states.

Several months ago the Smith girl lived at the Christian Home in this city. She is of French descent and very dark. When she started to enter the Blankensburg school there was a howl raised, and the matter was taken to the city school board. Blankensburg being a suburb of this city. All of the patrons of the school withdrew their children and refused to send them back until the Smith girl was taken away. The school board, after several days' investigation, concluded the girl had no colored blood in her veins, but it was understood she was to be taken away for the future peace of the school.

The matron at the Christian Home secured a home for the girl with Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Crammond, at Hawesville. The Crammonds are among the most prominent people in Hawesville, the former owning several steamboats. A few days ago, when a request was made to have the Smith girl sent to the city school at Hawesville, the school board raised an objection, and the Crammonds at once employed W. L. Morrison of Owensboro to bring suit against the school board. Capt. Crammond has given out the statement that he will fight the case to the end, as he feels like a great injustice has been done the little girl by two states.

## LITTLE TEACHER LICKED TOUGHS KNOCKED OUT SIX OF THEM

Asked the Audience in Schoolhouse to Remain Seated and Then Calmly Drove the Ruffians Out.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 3.—Marion Harper, teacher at a country school in Jackson township, has proved that a wielder of the birch rod may be a man of muscle, brawn and nerve. There was an entertainment at the schoolhouse, and, besides, all of the pupils, there was present a large number of men and women who attend the Sunday school held regularly in the schoolhouse. Harper is also superintendent of the Sunday school.

There were six of them and they were led by Cliff Haines and Clarence Smith. Before the entertainment began they announced that they were going to "run the place." "All went well until Mr. Harper began to announce the numbers on the program. Immediately there were loud laughs and shouts from the Greenstown boys. "The audience will please remain seated," calmly said the school teacher, "and remain quiet until I give the Greenstown boys their Christmas presents." He then buttoned his coat and, springing from the platform, ran to the rear of the schoolhouse. The first man to meet him was Mullin. He ran against the school teacher's right arm and was sent sprawling across the floor. Two other ruffians also went down. Harper is a small man, but he knew how to strike. In a few moments he had put the ruffians to flight, and, as he walked back to the front of the schoolhouse, brushing the dust from his clothes and smoothing his hair, he remarked: "That is one or two little tricks I learned over in the gymnasium at the State Normal at Terre Haute." The rest of the program was carried out without interference.

## LAD EXISTS WITHOUT A MIND

St. Paul Surgeon Successfully Cracking Brain for Boy Who Has Lived Without One.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3.—The physicians of this city are following with absorbing interest the case of Willie Anderson, a 19-year-old boy who is being treated for cretinism. The lad has existed without a mind since his birth, lacking even the sagacity of a dog, but he is now slowly being supplied with brains and is acquiring the power of speech. This is the first instance of the disease in this city; in fact, there are very few cases on record in this country. The treatment consists of administering extract of thyroid glands internally, and the youthful patient is responding from a state which knew neither joy nor sorrow, pleasure or pain, and resembling the order of animal life on the borders of the vegetable kingdom. The boy is now able to articulate a few words. An effort will be made in a few days to produce an association of ideas.

## Eupesia

### TABLETS

Promote Digestion—Cure Dyspepsia.

This is the most successful formula now in existence for securing immediate relief and permanent cure for all disorders of the stomach and digestive organs. It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Unpleasantness after Eating, Nausea, Puffiness, Bloating, Stomach, Heartburn, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness. Eupesia Tablets are a purely vegetable combination, scientifically compounded. All druggists have them, and are authorized by the manufacturers to refund purchase money to customers if they fail. A box of Eupesia Tablets will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Three days' treatment and treatise on stomach trouble mailed free.

Two Weeks' Treatment, 50 cents. Your Money Back if They Fail.

THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 325 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

## DR. MEYERS & CO.

### Diseases and Weakness of Men.

DR. MEYERS & CO.'s wonderful treatment removes youth in the old, brings forth the emaciated, creates new powers and ambitions, gives new courage and confidence, makes the weak and debilitated strong and able; gives true and lasting manhood to the sick and young, gives energy, strength, vigor, hope, vitality and life; brings back the hopes of other years, the pleasures of many days and will place failing men in their former perfect condition. ALL CURES ARE LASTING AS LIFE.

Put the Money in Bank,

Dr. Meyers & Co. have such confidence in their successful remedies and methods that they will let the patient deposit the price of a cure in any bank or with any business house or newspaper in St. Louis, to be paid to them when a cure is effected.

FREE CONSULTATION AND BOOK FOR MEN AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. ALL DRUGGISTS AND CORRESPONDING WHOLESALE PATIENTS. REFUND MONEY IF CONFIDENTIAL. No printing on envelopes or packages to show who sent them.

## DR. MEYERS & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Broadway and Market, St. Louis, Mo.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

In using medicine to stop pain, we should avoid such as injure the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, and other drugs stop pain by destroying the sense of perception. This is a most destructive practice, and, instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis.

There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger.

CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND ALL PAINS.

DR. RADWAY & CO. have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief, I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. RADWAY, 130 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Is the name sometimes given to what is gener-ly known as the RAD DISEASE. It is not a new disease, but it is a new name for a disease that has been known for centuries. It is a most dangerous disease, and it is a most common one. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it.

We have a NEW SECRET REMEDY absolutely known as the RAD DISEASE. It is not a new disease, but it is a new name for a disease that has been known for centuries. It is a most dangerous disease, and it is a most common one. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it.

Our MAGIC CURE is a specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst form. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood, it will breed new and more dangerous diseases upon your children for years to come. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it. It is a disease that is often contracted by contact with persons who have contracted it.

Write for our free book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a blank of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you can desire without any charge whatever.

Cook Remedy Co., 1537 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## "The Fighting Temeraire"

AN EXQUISITE MARINE PAINTING.

### NEXT SUNDAY

All the Purchasers of the

## Sunday Post-Dispatch

Will receive FREE a copy of a delightful marine study that is full of human interest. This copy is an exact reproduction of Joseph Mallord William Turner's famous painting.

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM. Born in Malden Lane, Covent Garden, London, 1775; died, 1851. He was the son of a barber, and his father intended him for his own profession. Of his earliest sketches, made in pencil and India ink when he was a boy, a large proportion consists of careful studies of stranded boats, and different parts of old Dutch shipping. He hired himself out every evening to wash in skies in India ink in other people's drawings, at half a crown a night, getting his supper into the bargain. It was in water color that Turner first painted. By 1799 he began to paint in oils, and this great genius, who now holds the first place in English landscape art, entered into the Royal Academy as a student, at the age of thirteen, and under the prevailing influence of the day studied the works of Claude Lorrain, the Poussins, Salvator Rosa, and other classical painters. A close observer and diligent student, nature early revealed to his mind an illimitable source of glorious truths, which left no room for influences, methods, or conceits other than those which his unerring accuracy of perception led him to formulate for the perfect rendering of material loveliness with unrivaled precision. Ruskin says: "The great distinctive passion of Turner's nature—that which separates him from all other modern landscape painters—is his sympathy with sorrow, deepened by his continual sense of the power of death. Colossal in power, he was also tender and delicate in harmony of tint and subtlety of drawing. He had a perfect grasp of English scenery, and shrank from no labor in expressing details. His Yorkshire drawings are peculiarly rich and varied in composition, the rock and hill forms being marvelously accurate, while his skies and effects of mist are exquisitely rendered. Glorious in conception—unfathomable knowledge—solitary in power, with the elements waiting upon his will, and the night and morning obedient to his call, sent as a prophet of God to reveal to men the mysteries of a universe; standing like the great angel of the Apocalypse, clothed with a cloud and with a rainbow upon his head, and with the sun and stars given into his hand."







# WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS WHO ARE ENTHUSIASTIC AND EXPERT SKATERS.



MISS HILL AND MISS LILLY CASE.



MRS. A. KUHL AND MRS. ALEXANDER CUTTING '35



A GROUP OF MERRY SKATERS.

THERE is no greater joy in season than that of the St. Louis woman who skates. The best woman skaters in St. Louis are Mrs. R. E. Desmond, 1744 Waverly place, and Miss Lillian Koop, 2845 Russell avenue. Mrs. Desmond and Miss Koop have skated together ever since they were large enough to venture on ice. The lake in Lafayette Park has been the field of many of their triumphs. Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. A. Kuhl are also daring figure skaters. Among the accomplished skaters are Miss Elizabeth Hull, Miss Margaret Long, Miss Ruth Catlin, Miss Pauline Hill, Miss Lily Case, Misses Mae and Sarah Paddock, Misses Queen and Elma Runsey, Miss Green, Miss Lulu Baker, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. Giles and Mrs. Kuhl.







# Lady Curzon's Four New Worth Gowns for the Durbar Festivities

REPRODUCED from SKETCHES by WORTH  
SENT to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and NEW YORK  
WORLD for EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION  
by PERMISSION CABLED from INDIA  
by LADY CURZON.



American Girl Who Represented Queen Alexandra During the Durbar Ceremonies Had Some Magnificent Gowns.

The Design of the Vicereine's Coronation Robe Was Kept a State Secret Because of an Unwritten Law.

THE original sketches of the gowns which Lady Curzon, Vicereine of India, wore during the durbar in honor of the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra are reproduced on this page.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch cabled to the Worth establishment in Paris, where the costumes were made, asking for the exclusive use of these sketches for publication, and received the reply that they could not be sent without Lady Curzon's permission. The Post-Dispatch then cabled to Lady Curzon in India and obtained the authorization required.

The sketches were made from the dresses themselves, and to each sketch is affixed the stamp of the Worth establishment.

The costumes displayed at the durbar were the most magnificent ever worn at any royal function. India has ever been the home of barbaric magnificence, and the durbar was attended by rajahs, many of them wearing jewels to the value of a million dollars. The court blazed like a rainbow with sapphires, emeralds and diamonds.

The principal feminine figure in all this mighty display—the figure around which all the festivities revolved—was Lady Curzon, an American girl, who was the representative of Queen Alexandra during all the ceremonies of the durbar.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NOT one of the magnificent gowns which Lady Curzon wore during the durbar had been fitted to her.

Naturally she could not have the elaborate costumes made in India, and it was impossible for her to leave that country and come to Paris for the fitting.

However, there was absolutely no doubt of the great success and perfect fit of these gowns, as they had all been made from exact measurements of former costumes now in possession of the Worth establishment. Moreover, Mrs. Leiter, mother of the Vicereine, and Daisy Leiter, her sister, spent several weeks in Paris superintending the making of the new durbar gowns, remaining until they were finished and seeing them safely packed for shipment in the P. & A. Chin, on board of which they themselves took passage to India for the durbar celebrations.

Mr. Worth, having received permission from Lady Curzon to send the sketches of her durbar costumes to the Sunday Post-Dispatch, was exceedingly gracious in furnishing the descriptions to accompany the sketches.

The robe which the Vicereine wore during the coronation, in which she received the crown as the representative of Queen Alexandra, was made in empire style, of a beautiful material, especially woven at a fabulous cost. In countries governed by kings and emperors it is considered a

bold offense to print the design of a coronation robe before it is worn, and for this reason it was impossible to send either a sketch of the costume or more details regarding it.

The other costumes are described by M. Worth as follows:

No. 1—This costume may be used as a dinner or as a visiting dress. It is an exceedingly handsome gown, and is richly embroidered with silver and steel. The stuff is a pale blue crepe de Chine, and this costume has been made from the Vicereine's own design. "Lady Curzon," said M. Jean Worth to the Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent in Paris, "described very exactly what she wanted, and we did the rest." This artistic creation is incrustated with silver lace, specially manufactured, and all the insertions are embroidered with steel spangles to give the costume the appearance of an ancient design. The bodice is plaited and trimmed with similar insertions, with soft long sleeves in crepe de Chine. A three-quarter length coat has been made to wear with this dress. It is of the same special pale sky blue material, and has a large collar of silver lace, embroidered with steel. The costume is Byzantine in style, and when Lady Curzon wears it as a visiting dress she has a charming sunshade to match, made of crepe de Chine and trimmed with chiffon and embroidered with silver, lace and paillettes.

No. 2—One of the most beautiful among the costumes to be worn by Lady Curzon is an afternoon dress of Parma taffetas with openwork plaits. The bodice relies for effect upon a becoming simplicity, relieved by plaits, and the collar is decollete, in square Byzantine style, covered with a plait

of fine old Alencon lace. The dress will be worn with a small bolero, plaited in the same style as the costume, having a small Parma velvet collar and Old Byzantine sleeves. The skirt is designed in the same fashion as the bodice, with "a four" plaits descending from the center to the knee. The dress is, in fact, an extremely simple one, and all the "ohls" is in the collar and the openwork, all done by hand.

No. 3—Another costume is a garden party or reception dress in crepe de Chine, with an artistic orchid design in velvet. The stuff, which is of a very expensive kind, is trimmed with heavy Venetian gimpure incrustated on the skirt, and the effect is very elegant and striking. The bodice is trimmed with the same heavy material, and the sleeves, which are of a soft, diaphanous stuff, are incrustated with lace. The collar is decollete, in the square Byzantine style, with insertions of lace all around.

No. 4—A much more stylish garment is a visiting dress in very pale green cloth, made in the Princess style. The skirt is embroidered with snowballs made of two shades of cream and two shades of pale green. The sleeves are embroidered in the same style as the dress. The skirt has a plait at the back, specially introduced. The body is also embroidered with snowballs incrustated on "file" lace, which entails an endless amount of embroidery work. The lace makes a kind of transparent yoke. A small bolero goes with this dress, made in the same style and embroidered in a similar way, with large sleeves and very short at the back to show the waist of the Princess dress, which is of a special cut.

## A "COMING OUT" FOR A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER COSTS A SMALL FORTUNE IN 1903

SHE'S the dearest debutante of history, the girl who's crossing the drawing-room horizon this season.

The throng of admirers who are trailing in her wake think it. An anxious papa who has to foot her bills knows it. She has a firm hold on their heart strings, but a firmer one on his purse strings. Never before did a butterfly unfold her beautiful wings in the social world to the tune of such lavish expenditures. A "coming out" for a millionaire's daughter in this winter of 1903 means the outlay of a small fortune.

Just what it costs the leading New York experts who assist at the ceremony and share in the disbursement, have kindly consented to tell the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine.

The sum of figures furnished by them amounts to the amazing total of \$37,580!

THIS, it must be understood, is neither the minimum nor the maximum allowance. It can be done for less. It is constantly being done for very much more. This is simply a reasonable estimate for a creditable launching of the twentieth century young woman on the glittering social sea in the heart of the current of the Four Hundred.

The plans for a society campaign begin,

creations, youthful and girlish, with none of the more expensive matronly magnificence.

There should be about twenty of them. The rest can average \$300 apiece, but one that shall be a "love" and a "dear" and a "perfect dream" will cost nearer \$500. It shall be of real lace applique and tulle, embroidered with tiny diamonds and made over soft white satin. A white gauze embroidered in gold in delicate design and a shirred and tucked chiffon will be among the other creations.

For receiving gowns there will be an expenditure of \$200. A dozen of them will do, at something like \$200 apiece. The smartest, say, will be an embroidered crepe de Chine for about \$250.

Suitable wraps constitute no small item, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1750. The one for opera wear, to envelop the wearer from her jeweled neck to her satin-slipped feet, may be of liberty velvet trimmed with fur. Economy about the fur will make it possible at \$600. Besides this, there should be a theater coat of white cloth and lace at \$350.

Then there are the day coats. There should be two or three of them in fur. The short mink coat is very popular this season.

The amount that can be spent on it is unlimited. But \$200 will answer. An inexpensive white astrakhan can be had for \$200. Then there should be a "practical coat" in three-quarter length and trimmed with the crocheted ornaments, which are a late fad. It may be either of black astrakhan at \$300, or of black Persian lamb at \$100. For the present estimate it may be assumed that the girl at the cost of heroic self-sacrifice shuts her eyes to the thousand-dollar coat and selects the \$300 substitute.

Street gowns, a half-dozen of them can be got up for \$1200. They will be of velvet and of cloth. The handsomest thing is a silhouette in white, trimmed with a touch of black velvet. There should go with it a black fox fur stole, having the long stole ends striped with white fox. The gown will be represented by \$175 and the fur by \$125, making the suit \$300. A velvet gown, the plainer the smarter, can be had for \$225. The remaining four gowns, a broadcloth, a satin-faced beaver, a plain velveteen and

ured velveteen, so can be readily seen. will have to be done in moderation to bring them within the allotted \$1200.

For wear with these street costumes furs will, of course, be necessary. A set of sable or of silver fox will be equally appropriate and equally expensive—\$1500.

The morning gowns are an important if not very expensive feature of the wardrobe. About three will be required, and \$300 will pay for them. The "habit trousseau" is the correct appellation for the morning gown. It is designed especially with the morning walk in view.

The morning walk is very fashionable now that every girl is going in for exercise. The "habit trousseau" is made just to clear the ground, and consists of jacket and skirt. Good judgment will select as materials a cheviot or velveteen, made with a three-quarters length coat, a Scotch plaid, with a jacket in bolero lines, a velveteen with pleated skirt and Norfolk jacket.

For the morning suits there must be shirt waists, the only occasion, by the way, for the shirtwaist is now acceptable.

One-half dozen of them, at \$1.50 apiece, would come to \$8.40. They may be of soft silk and liberty satin or of the embroidered lingerie variety which is now worn right through the winter.

About \$1000 should be set aside for six house gowns. The American girl is more and more adopting the fashion set by the Parisienne of immediately on entering the house changing her street frock for a thin gown.

The fashion of not wearing collars is finding increasing favor, and scarcely ever is a hard collar placed on a house gown.

If made with a high neck, the collar is of transparent lace. Often the house gowns are made with a square neck and elbow sleeves. A very dainty costume for house wear is a half-fitting lace coat with a chiffon skirt. In addition to the house gowns there will be needed half a dozen negligees. A dainty assortment of six can be got up for \$750. A beautiful one, just completed for a New York debutante, was of yellow damask bordered with satin.

It was made like a huge coat and over an accordion-plaited slip in

liberty satin. Its cost was \$115, or the fur.

Liberty gowns also make up negligees. It should be mentioned a lace and worn over dainty hose as And hope you arrive at Niagara.

The debutante should, of course, have wealth of filmy fabrics and lace and ribbons. That the beauty of these is faded is displayed only in the boudoir does not alter the necessity of their possession.

Twenty-five hundred dollars should go for a nice outfit of this kind, which should include also corsets and hosiery. Shoes—The young debutante chafes about five times a day, to keep up with rotation in her costume. A large amount of walking shoes, country shoes, skating shoes, riding boots and slippers therefore required. Twenty-four pairs of slippers are about the right estimate and these will cost her \$200 or more. The debutante's hair for a season—she of them—will cost her about \$200. It should be an extra fine allowed for rona, handkerchiefs, ribbons and a few little accessories that make a well dressed.







# Around the World in 27 Days

## THE LATEST GLOBE-TROTTER TIME TABLE.

	Miles.	Hours.
New York to Hamburg	4,800	73 1/4
Hamburg to Vladivostok	7,500	6 1/4
Vladivostok to Seattle	7,000	10 1/4
Seattle to New York	3,300	23 1/4
Total	22,600	27



DE WITT CLINTON, 1831.

ENGINE OF 1850.

ENGINE OF 1903.

### SEVENTY-TWO YEARS' GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

ROUND the world in 27 days!

Thirteen and a half times in one year!

Ten thousand eight hundred miles of land and 11,800 miles of water travel in less than four weeks!

Such an astounding feat of globe-trotting is now for the first time shown to be possible by the speed achieved by German steamships and American locomotives.

Swift travel such as Jules Verne and Nellie Bly never knew is today not only possible, but to a large extent a realized fact.

The 20-hour express between New York and Chicago, a distance of almost 1000 miles, has now passed the experimental stage and become a permanent feature of American transportation.

A ocean travel the 26-mile-an-hour speed attained by the great steamships Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm has made it a commonplace fact to cross from New York to Hamburg—4800 miles—in less than seven or eight days.

FRATELIER may thus cover the distance from Chicago to Hamburg—more than one-quarter of the distance around the earth—in nine and a half hours, allowing two hours at New York to transfer from train to steamer. It is easily made to make the transfer in half an hour, as the depot is less than a mile from the dock.

From Hamburg to Vladivostok, 7500 miles across Europe and Asia, the railroad is already built. The Trans-Siberian Railroad, built by the Russian government and now practically completed, is the longest

est line of continuous railroad in the world and stretches 6000 miles from Moscow to the Pacific ocean.

It is a mistake to suppose that this Siberian railroad is inferior in point of construction to any first-class American road. Taking George Kennan as an authority, the Siberian Railroad is superior in equipment and in the smoothness of its roadway to any railway in existence, whether American or European.

At present its system of express service is poorly organized, and the 50-mile an hour average speed attained on American railroads is not known, except for short distances.

But the important fact to remember is that the railway tracks are already laid between Hamburg and Vladivostok, a continuous line of 7500 miles, and that it is now possible for American built locomotives to cover the distance in six and a quarter days.

From Seattle to Chicago is a distance of 2300 miles, and might be traveled with a well organized express system in two hours less than two days.

Thus, without requiring any aid from imagination or the inventions of the future,

with the locomotives and steamships already in regular service, with the railways already built, and the ocean routes already traversed, it is possible to circle the globe—a distance of 22,600 miles—in 27 days.

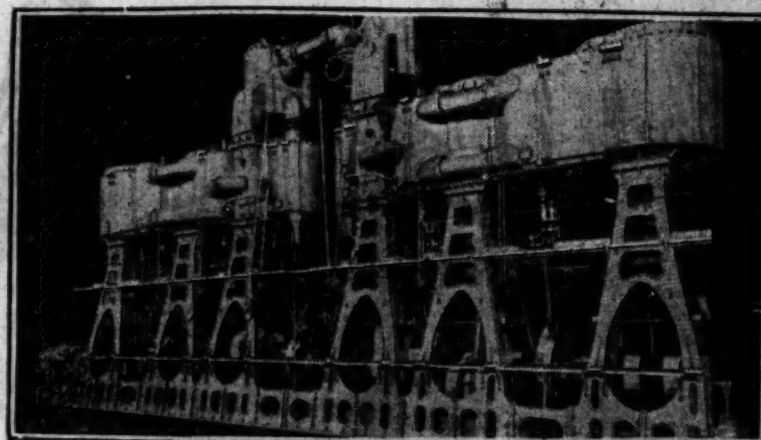
"I will put a girdle around the earth in 40 minutes," were the words put into the mouth of Punch in Shakespeare's play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Little did the great dramatist, or any of his generation, dream that in a few short centuries men would girdle the earth with trains and steamships in fewer days than there are in the shortest month of the year.

Mr. James J. Hill is the latest of the great transportation kings to help along the world-girdling process. There are now being completed at New London, Conn., the two largest steamships ever built in American shipyards, which are destined by Mr. Hill to ply between Seattle and Asia. Each of these new vessels will have 37,000

tons displacement, 15,120 tons more than that of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Their length is 630 feet and breadth 73 feet, these measurements being only slightly smaller than those of the Cedric, which is the largest vessel afloat. The plated or molded depth of the New London vessels is nearly seven feet greater than that of the Cedric or any vessel now in existence.

Accommodations will be provided for 150 first-class passengers, 100 second-class, 100 third-class and 1000 steerage. There are also quarters for the accommodation of 1200 troops, besides a total cargo capacity of 20,000 tons.

The upper promenade deck has been made especially high, allowing the passengers to look down upon the waves from a height of 65 feet. When it is remembered that the biggest waves of the ocean seldom attain a greater height than 30 feet, the safety of the upper deck of one of these new mammoth vessels as a point of observation will



ENGINE OF THE KAISER WILHELM II.

## With the Locomotives Now Built, the Railroads Now Laid and the Steamships Now on the Sea, It Is Possible to Circumnavigate the Globe Thirteen Times and a Half in One Year.

be readily seen.

In every respect Mr. Hill's great steamships will be equal to the best of their kind that ply between America and Europe. As freighters they will be unsurpassed, being so constructed as to take an entire locomotive through their hatches. And as passenger vessels they will contain every comfort and convenience.

As yet the new steamships have not been named, being known among shipbuilders as "the New London ships." Neither is it known to what ports they will sail from Seattle, but it is quite certain that Mr. Hill has ultimately in view the connection between his Great Northern railroad, which has its terminus at Seattle, and the new Trans-Siberian railroad, which reaches the Pacific ocean at Vladivostok.

Thus the girdle around the earth will in a short time be completed in every particular. Nothing will remain to be done except to increase the speed and regularity of the service.

The foregoing estimates of speed are made on the basis of what is now an everyday fact on both the land and ocean. The average speed attained in long trips has been taken, not the records made in short distances.

Fifty miles an hour on land and 30 miles an hour on the water do not by any means represent the fastest time that has been made.

A number of torpedo-boat chasers and small steam racing yachts have left the miles behind at the rate of 30 an hour and more, and the new transatlantic liner, Kaiser Wilhelm II, now building at Bremen, Germany, is expected to attain an average speed of 23 miles an hour.

There is still greater difference between the average and the possible speed of locomotives. For short spurts they have been known to flash along the rails at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

The 20 trains between New York and Chicago are composed of three to five coaches, weighing 80 tons apiece, and an engine weighing 140 tons, yet this vast bulk of nearly 500 tons is hurled forward at an occasional speed of 53 miles an hour—122 feet a second.

The cash value of the train itself is placed by the Scientific American, to which we are indebted for many of these figures, at the sum of \$400,000. And the priceless lives of 150 passengers add to the responsibility of the engineer who guides the chugging thunderbolt of wood and steel through a maze of flashing signals.

Yet, up to the present time, no serious accident has happened to these flyers, and there is every reason to believe that the American system of fast expresses between distant points will be adopted in both Europe and Asia.

By a method of relays, changing locomotives every 150 or 175 miles, a high rate of speed is maintained without injury to the locomotive.

But even this amazing rate of speed is not

regarded as in any sense final by experts. Herr Robenau, the German electrical expert, recently told the Kaiser that the use of electricity in the place of steam would make a trip around the world possible in 22 days—nine on land and thirteen on water. Robenau declared that before 10 years it would be possible to circle the globe in 23 days, at the present rate of rapid transit development.

The present around-the-world timetable is as follows:

	Days.
Southampton to Brindisi.....	3 1/2
Brindisi to Yokohama by Suez Canal.....	5 1/2
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	10 1/2
San Francisco to New York.....	4 1/2
New York to Southampton.....	6

Total..... 29 1/2  
It will be seen that two-thirds of the time is used in making the long sea journey from Brindisi to Yokohama. The new route, which has been made possible by the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, is not only shorter, but makes possible a speed of 50 miles an hour as against 35 by sea.

In Jules Verne's imaginative novel, *Phileas Fogg* succeeded in making his globe-circling trip in 80 days. In 1888, Nellie Bly, sent by the New York World, first made clear the possibilities of international rapid transit by traveling round the world in 72 days. Her trip was made via the Suez Canal, Colombo, Singapore and San Francisco.

Nellie Bly's record was not broken until 1891, when George Griffin, sent by an English magazine, made the trip in 66 days.

The astonishing nature of these performances may be better realized when it is remembered that the first American locomotive was not built until 1830, and that Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont, did not make her first trip until 1807. Thus all the improvements that have made a 2-day trip around the world possible have been accomplished in less than a single century. One hundred years ago the average rate of travel was not five miles an hour. A proposition was made to Congress by George Washington during his presidency to increase the speed at which the mails were carried to at least five miles an hour, showing that the average rate at that time was less.

At the rate of five miles an hour, a world trip would require 135 days, or almost seven times as long as the number of days required in this age of the steamboat and the locomotive.

The first locomotive designed for actual service in this country was built in 1829 at the West Point foundry, New York, and was put to work on the South Carolina railroad. This engine, which had a speed of 35 miles an hour without a train, and at four or five cars 25 miles an hour, ran at the rate of 20 miles.

At the time this rate was considered amazingly fast, as well as slightly dangerous.

## WORM FARM IN ST. LOUIS, THE NEWEST THING UNDER THE SUN

Now That Worms Have the Sense of Smell and Have Other Attributes of the Human Race?—A St. Louis Worm Farmer Tells the Strange Stories of the Crawling Things.

There is something new under the sun. There is a worm farm.

In Griswold, the St. Louis worm farmer, raises earth worms. He has of them. They fill two tubs and two boxes. They represent a new industry. Some of them are three years old.

What is the use of worms? Do you know the head of a worm? Do you know a worm likes to begin the day with a cup of coffee? Do you know that, after reaching maturity, a worm lives the shorter he gets? Do you know a worm egg when you see it? Do you know a worm has the sense of smell?

No, you don't know these things. You are not up on worms. You must take your hat off to the man Griswold. He knows.

WILLIAM GRISWOLD is a janitor in the St. Louis courthouse. He is 35 years old. He gives to his work what time is necessary to do it, and divides the rest of his time between eating, sleeping and fishing.

Isaiah Walton was a great fisherman. Some people regard him as the greatest fisherman. But Isaiah was a mere bait heaver compared with William Griswold.

Griswold is a fisherman whole heart and soul. He anticipates the fishing season as a child anticipates Christmas. He counts his poles as a knight-errant counted his swords. He treasures his lines as a cowboy prizes his ropes. In Griswold's explanation of things, lead was made for fish-line sinkers; cork was grown for fishing bobs; steel was provided for hooks, and the earth was enriched with tin that a man might have cans wherein to carry his bait.

In Griswold's understanding of things, bait is to fishing what powder is to war. For 2 years Griswold has been studying the problem of bait. He has tried everything from fancy flies to splitting on a worm at midnight under a church steeple. Worms are the best bait. Griswold says so. Not just any old worm, if you please, but thoroughbred, blue-blooded, aristocratic worms raised on a worm farm, fattened on coffee and sour milk, and kept indoors in winter.

Griswold has two boxes and two tubs full of worms. There are 10,000 of them. If they should all get out of the yard at 617 St. Joseph street, where Griswold lives, and crawl up Broadway, one close behind the other, they would make a string of worms one mile long. That is a few worms.

In those two tubs and two boxes are four species of worms. They are black heads, red worms, sulphur worms and blue clay worms. The red worms are the most numerous. The black heads make the best fish bait. The sulphur worms make the poorest fish bait. They all multiply rapidly. The new-hatched worm is no thicker than a pin and about half as long. In six months he is full grown.

Many of Griswold's neighbors are fishermen. When the spring comes they are out to the river, the lakes and sloughs. Some of them make a specialty of game fish. Others are willing to take anything they can hook. But Griswold wants only catfish. Catfish are his specialty. A stick

addler, with his spots glowing like gems in a king's crown, is to Griswold more than a gold fish ripped off the roof of a Japanese temple; a big yellow gushong, with whiskers like the greased mustache of a French dancing master, is to Griswold more than a 60-pound muskallong; a flat-headed, slit-eyed, black-skinned old mud cat is more to Griswold than an eight-pound bass.

The river is the place for catfish. The Mississippi river. It is the biggest river in the world. It has the biggest catfish in the world. One day in May, when the spring has come, you may find the man Griswold on the river bank. He has his poles and lines and hooks; he has his lunch. And he has his worms. In a can? Not much. In two cans. Two kinds of worms. Maybe the fish are going to be particular. Maybe they will not want one worm when they will want another. Maybe the fattest old red worm on Griswold's worm farm cannot tempt one single catfish from the oozy depths in which he lurks. Maybe a thoroughbred blackhead, with the marks of aristocracy all over him, will fetch that same fish ashore in a jiffy.

That is the secret of the two cans of worms.

On this fine May day there are fishermen all along the way from the Chain of Rocks to Jefferson Barracks. The day is filled with the splash of their casting. The whistling hand-line makes music like a caroling bird. The corks float like a great necklace of black diamonds around the neck of the shore.

In the midst of the throng is the man Griswold. He is not more skillful at casting than some of the men at his side. He cannot put his hand-line so far and so true as some of the younger enthusiasts within sight of him. He has no secret secret of spitting on his bait or fixing his cork unusually high or unusually low.

But it is Griswold who gets the fish. Griswold is catching them when everybody else is holding the sign. "Nothing doing." Griswold has his fellow-fishermen continually rushing along shore crying, "Let's see him." Griswold hears people muttering "Lucky dog." "I'll fish where that fellow's fishin' next Sunday."

Why is it?

Why, the worm farm. The worm farm does the business. The worm farm knocks the persimmon. The worm farm sheds

light on the science of fishing, even unto the dark pools of line-cast from shore. The worm farm beats all the patent hooks, all the silk lines, all the jointed poles and all the sweet anise of ever invented.

On this certain May day the sun hangs low, and the fishermen pull in and wind up and start home. They throw their worm cans here and there. They care nothing for the worms left over. Why should they? They are only worms. Anybody can dig worms, any place, any time.

So the worm cans whiz—all except Griswold's. Griswold takes his cans home with him—his cans, his fish, his lines and his poles, and he is the bait fisherman in the bunch, with a smile as big as any fish on his string. When he gets back to the worm farm he carefully pours into the boxes and tubs the worms he had left. Then he goes into the house and brings out some coffee grounds and some sour milk. The coffee grounds he sprinkles over the worms. The sour milk he pours over the worms. These things are the worms' supper. They have had a hard day's work. All day they have been in the cans shown on the river bank. Now they are to be fed and to have the liberty of the box. The worms eat the coffee and drink the milk. When they eat the coffee they raise their heads as though their invisible mouths were under the head, like the mouth of a shark. And that is just where they are.

Griswold says so. He knows. He has watched the worms feed for years. He can go out to the boxes and tubs any time and bring hundreds of worms to the surface by simply casting coffee grounds on the dirt. The worms dearly love coffee. The old fellows especially delight in it. They all thrive on it. Funny thing that Griswold should have discovered that the worms like coffee; but he discovered it. He also found out that they like sour milk and greasy dish water. He gives them some every day.

Just now, if you go to the worm farm, you will see no worms in the yard. They are all indoors. The worm is sensitive to cold. Griswold says so. He knows. He raises thousands of worms. So when winter comes he takes them into the house. He keeps the dirt damp, and gives the worms food. That is all they need. With this simple care taking they thrive and wax fat and numerous, and when the drouth comes and no other fisherman around him can find worms, dug he never so deep, Griswold has thousands of them.

### BY WILLIAM GRISWOLD.

I DO NOT raise worms for profit. I give you the dirt for it at once. I give my friends a great many worms, but I never sell any.

There are four kinds of worms around St. Louis. The blackhead is the big fellow with the dark body and the black head. He is the best fish bait. He is found in gardens more than any place else.

The red worm is found around barns. He is the most common of our earth worms.



The blue clay worm is a blue fellow with a dark head. He looks very much like the blackhead.

The sulphur worm is different from any of the other species. I suppose he has phosphorus in him, for if he is held in the dark when taken from the earth he glows.

All my worms eat dirt. They are always full of dirt. But they like the other things I give them.

Worms in captivity do not grow so large as wild worms. They seem to shrink considerably after maturity. I believe they live many years. I know some of mine intimately. They are my pets. Some of them have been with me ever since I began raising worms, and that was three years ago.

I have never heard of another worm farmer. I know persons who have tried it, but they have never stuck to it.

I believe a worm has the sense of smell. If I throw coffee grounds in my boxes the worms come to the top for it at once.

I do not permit the dirt in my boxes to get dry. If it did the worms would die. I have experimented and found this out. I cannot say that a worm can see, but I almost believe it can. If one of them is crawling and I place a finger on its tail, it stops and turns its head back, to

ing first one way and then the other, as though to see what had stopped its progress. I have watched them carefully while they were doing this, and could not believe they were not seeing when they looked back.

Anybody can locate the head of a worm if shown how to do it. Around every worm there is a ring. It is nearer one end than the other, and is unmistakable, for there is nothing else like it on a worm. This ring is always at the head end of the worm, or, that is, it is nearer the head than the tail.

A worm can disappear in the hardest earth in less than three minutes. I have experimented with them, and I know how they do it. They run the sharp tip of the nose in the ground, and then draw the tail up, bunching the back up as a caterpillar does when it crawls. This gives them considerable pushing power, and they push themselves into the ground. There is no soil so hard a worm cannot drill right straight into it.

In breeding season the worms find mates, and each pair of them digs out a little round hole, just large enough for two worms coiled up. They remain in this hole until the female deposits the eggs. These eggs are about two-thirds as large as the head of a pin. They are round.

## TRIALS OF THE MAN AT THE GENERAL DELIVERY WINDOW

Continued From Page Four of This Magazine.

perous look, and so does Barney Muchmore.

Eliza Immer, "In't Immer da" (is always there), but the letter she longs for never comes. A Chick Jimmie Dury and Mrs. T. R. Others are among the regulars, and last, but not least, for he gets mail every night, is Henry Moughtin, and this reminds us "we got a moon yet!"

The advertised letter department of the general delivery is well patronized. After mail is uncanceled for, and held a limited time, it is advertised. It is then held 15 days longer, whereupon it is forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

Many persons watch the list advertised on Saturday each week. There are others who never glance at this list.

A person named Woolfing inquires for a letter advertised as Mollerling. The W was taken for an M by the postal clerks preparing the list, but the letter is delivered to the rightful owner.

Residents of the city should watch this advertised list every Saturday, as no less than 200 letters are forwarded to the dead letter office each week, because they are misdirected in some manner or the addressee's name does not appear in the directory.

Letters are received bearing peculiar addresses and inscriptions, for instance, "Jonathan Weepleskeny, Boddlers City, Mo.," or "Bill N-dling, The Coming City, Show, Mo."

Others are addressed simply, "World's Fair City, or 1894." Mr. Postman, "please hurry," or "in haste," "important," or "to-catch the party," are unnecessary, as Uncle Sam attends all these things anyway.

The World's Fair is bringing many foreigners to St. Louis, and much foreign mail is now being handled. However with clerks in the general delivery conversant with Spanish, French, Italian and the German tongues, such much difficulty is encountered with the foreigners. Yet the names appearing on some of these letters are rightly termed law-breakers.

Transients, when they bear a common name, such as Johnson, Jones, Smith or Brown, should have their mail addressed to their hotels or boarding houses. As

much confusion is caused and considerable annoyance also, when parties whose names are identical call at the general delivery.

For example, a party named William B. Johnson orders his mail forwarded to Springfield, Ill. Another William B. Johnson, on his way to St. Louis from Chicago, orders his mail from Chicago to St. Louis.

This mail reaches the postoffice before he does, and his mail is forwarded to Springfield, as per instructions from Johnson No. 1.

Many questions are asked. A stranger mistakes the general delivery for a railroad ticket office, and after relating the trouble he had with his ticket, was surprised when told that the postoffice could not help him. He was glad to be directed to the proper place.

A young woman, with, evidently, her country cousin and little brother, demands three reserved seats for the theater. He was astonished when told that she was the postoffice, and not in the theater car as she was.

Another person, just recently, handed the clerk \$15, stating that he desired to pay his water license, and insisted on the clerk taking the money, at the same time begging to be excused for not paying sooner. This property owner was from Missouri and had to be shown the way to the City Hall.

A lady could not understand that a letter addressed to B 150, Post-Dispatch, was not to be called for at the general delivery. Considerable mail is received that is legibly addressed and fails to reach addressee, yet with the experience a general delivery clerk has many names are deciphered and properly delivered. However, mail addressed to general delivery should be plainly written.

The general delivery clerk meets people of all walks in life, the tourist, the salesman, the actor, those on their honeymoon, those who come to town to get a job and are looking for money from home, and the girl who does not want "mamma" to know that she is corresponding with Jimmie Jones, or the one who gets mail up a fictitious name.

Don't envy the general delivery clerk who has his troubles.

## HOW VEGETABLES CAN BE BEST KEPT IN THE HOUSE DURING WINTER

POTATOES keep best in a basket or a box in the cellar.

Turnips, carrots, sweet potatoes and horseradish keep fresh all winter if put in sand in the cellar.

Leeks, parsley and celery, if taken up with the roots and some of the surrounding earth, and placed in the cellar, will keep green all winter.

Onions should be kept in a cool, dry place, but never placed in the ice box. They will keep well if put in paper bags and hung up.

Cabbage, cauliflower, string beans, turnips, asparagus, cucumbers, and summer squash should be bought in small quantities, as they quickly lose their flavor and do not keep well.

It is advisable to buy more than is wanted on one day, but if these are kept in a tin it is best to lay them on the cellar floor. They will keep green all winter.

Celery is invaluable as a food for people suffering from any form of rheumatism or for diseases of the nerves and nervous system.



# Drina De Wolfe Marries Fred Gebhard

*It will be the Climax of the very many interesting things that have happened to St. Louis Girls.*

Former St. Louis Girl, an "Angel of the Footlights," Recently Obtained a Divorce and Now Her Name Is Coupled With That of the Former Admirer of the "Jersey Lily."

NEW YORK, Jan. 2. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FROM the luxurious recesses of the green room of Mrs. Osborn's playhouse comes the rumor that a former St. Louis girl is to become the second Mrs. Fred Gebhard.

The St. Louis girl is Miss Drina De Wolfe, a blonde, dark, blue-eyed, "wifely" girl, whose father is a wealthy mine owner situated between Colorado and St. Louis. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. A. Walters, one of the wealthy leaders of the prominent and permanent Washington, D. C., set.

Like Mr. Gebhard, whose relations with Mrs. Langtry were the talk of two continents, and whose subsequent marriage and divorce caused a plenty of society gossip, Drina De Wolfe has had a romance. She was born in St. Louis 20 years ago, but in early girlhood was sent to France and educated in convents there. At 16 she more than two years ago she finished her education and went to London with her aunt, a famous artist. She spent one season in that city.

In London she met young De Wolfe and it was a case of love at first sight, with a heavy marriage in prospect. But the young De Wolfe was an actor, and as his bride had long been subject to stage fever it was decided that she should become an actress.

Mrs. Langtry was interested in the young woman and took her into her company, where her beauty attracted attention. She played several parts successfully. But the marriage was not happy, and only a few months had passed before the young wife was homebound alone. She joined her father in Colorado, and a few weeks ago he obtained a divorce for her, she being a minor.

Then, once more free, the stage fever reasserted itself and she declared she was going to it again. Her father demurred; her unmother coaxed, then threatened. All relatives united in a strong protest, but the young woman was undying. She came here and at once got a position with "Sky Farm."

She afterward secured a position with Mrs. Osborn's company, where she met Mr. Gebhard.

The statement that he is to marry Miss De Wolfe is denied by Mr. Gebhard with a considerable show of anger.

"I would rather say anything about my engagement on the stage, I mean—I might talk. But about being married, never."

This rumor is only one of the many strange things that have happened at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse. It has proved to be the very queerest nest of pleasant rumors and queer doings that ever filled a vocation as a regular theater.

From the very first it has possessed an atmosphere of prosperity, careless of all money considerations. The company was admitted to use the front door in violation of all theatrical customs.

There were plenty of complimentary letters floating around, but the man with the disastrous purchasing tickets some found it difficult to do so.

The dressing-rooms were beautifully fitted up, and members of the company had homes for their private use.

On the opening night both Mr. Astor and Mr. Gebhard have been devotees of Osborn's playhouse. Other men of wealth and social position were also regular attendants, so much so in fact that members of the company had some difficulty in playing to masculine friends.

It succeeded so well, however, that it came high-minded and independent. A season for 10 o'clock in the morning the company sent back word that they were tired and would rather sleep.

Why, the playhouse could not open then.

Gebhard was an acquaintance of De Wolfe. She is refined, quiet and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the theater she had received attention from several admirers noted for their wealth.

Gebhard first came into public notice as a devotee in the train of Mrs. Langtry. He was regarded as the Adonis of his set. He is a free spender, a high liver and popular.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the theater she had received attention from several admirers noted for their wealth.

Gebhard first came into public notice as a devotee in the train of Mrs. Langtry. He was regarded as the Adonis of his set. He is a free spender, a high liver and popular.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the theater she had received attention from several admirers noted for their wealth.

Gebhard first came into public notice as a devotee in the train of Mrs. Langtry. He was regarded as the Adonis of his set. He is a free spender, a high liver and popular.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the theater she had received attention from several admirers noted for their wealth.

Gebhard first came into public notice as a devotee in the train of Mrs. Langtry. He was regarded as the Adonis of his set. He is a free spender, a high liver and popular.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the theater she had received attention from several admirers noted for their wealth.

Gebhard first came into public notice as a devotee in the train of Mrs. Langtry. He was regarded as the Adonis of his set. He is a free spender, a high liver and popular.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

He owned a ranch next to that of Mrs. Langtry in California.

Previous to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry he had a love affair with Miss Louie Jerome, afterward Mrs. Jack Lewis. He was introduced to Mrs. Langtry by Oscar Wilde, and his devotion to her interested two continents.

At the conclusion of the Langtry episode he became engaged to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore and they were married on March 14, 1884.

In 1891, seven years later, he went to South Dakota to secure a separation. Mrs. Gebhard followed him there and after proving that he had deserted her, was granted a divorce.

Since then Mr. Gebhard has resumed his former life, that of a man about town. His friends do not believe that he is engaged to Miss De Wolfe, and scotch the rumor that he is in love with her.

Miss De Wolfe has a little boy a year and a half old, whom she had never seen until she met him in charge of a nurse at the American line pier last July.

She astonished the customs officers at the pier by rushing up to the gate and crying:

"I must get in. My baby is coming on the St. Louis and I have never set eyes on him."

"What?" exclaimed the man in charge. "I can't go into details here," she said. "It's true I have no ticket, but I can't wait outside when he is on the same shore. Think how eager I am to see him."

The guard was abashed and Miss De Wolfe was pleading to unresponsive ears, when an agent of one of the cable companies passed. He listened to a few words of her story and then interceded. Finally Miss De Wolfe entered the inclosure.

"My child was taken from me directly after he was born," she explained to those about her, "and I only know that he is with his nurse, a woman named Mrs. Brown." She paced the inclosure in a fever of excitement, and when the ship docked and the passengers poured across the gangplank each woman with a child was accosted with the question, "Are you

speaking terms when little Jack here was born in London. I was very ill, when I regained consciousness my husband was gone, his father having taken away."

"I thought the baby would be restored me when I recovered my health, but many weeks of heartbreaking search and out getting any trace of my child. In desperation, I cabled to my father, advised me to come to America and in to lawyers the recovery of Jack. I came America, going directly to Cohasset, in Mrs. B. Winchester, in Mrs. B. De Wolfe, soon after I Brown's care, ignored the remittances he arranged to have Mrs. baby over to me and her Mr. Gebhard's former spirited woman, fond of ing." Once, in returning in Baltimore with Harry party at midnight, she wain on a challenge.

On another occasion she rangansett Bay on a similar most daring feat, however, seaward from a yacht about in a shirtwaist and

not at all affected. Her dressing room was fitted up in beautiful fashion, displaying Miss De Wolfe's exquisite taste. Almost every evening it was adorned with magnificent bouquets of roses, violets, chrysanthemums and orchids.

It may have been Mr. Gebhard's devotion to the theater that caused the rumor of his engagement to Miss De Wolfe. Whatever it was, the management did not seem displeased. Neither did Miss De Wolfe appear especially annoyed.

As for Mr. Gebhard, he was emphatic in his denial. "It is ridiculous," he said. During the past few months stories of his visits behind the scenes, of his active interest in the advancement of dramatic

art according to the Osborn idea, and of the belittled attitude of the stage manager, Lewis Hooper, toward him have been frequent.

On one occasion it was said that Hooper had so rigidly enforced the rules of stage discipline that Mr. Gebhard and a friend were refused admittance to the green room.

From the time of Miss De Wolfe's first appearance at the



# "THE BAD AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKES WERE ONCE GOOD LITTLE BOYS"

REV. A. C. NUSSBAUM OF ST. LOUIS FOUR YEARS THEIR TUTOR.

Pastor of the First German Church Tells How He "Raised" the Heir Presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian Throne, and His Brother—Story of the Unfortunate House of the Hapsburgs.

REV. CHARLES AUGUST NUSSBAUM of 1911 North Twelfth street, St. Louis, was for four years the private tutor of the two Austrian archdukes who are said to have sacrificed their chances for the throne with their extreme wildness and moral degeneracy.

For four years the pastor of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem in St. Louis "raised" the little Archdukes Francis Ferdinand and Otto, who can never be emperors, reports insist, because they are so bad the people of Austria would not permit them to rule.

Rev. Nussbaum is quite astounded that his little pupils, who are of that same unfortunate house of Hapsburg which gave the world the Princess of Saxony scandal but a few days ago, should have become such undeserving men as they are said to be. They were fine little boys.

Perhaps the St. Louis minister who was their tutor throws some light upon the fact when he says that these royal children of Vienna are raised under discipline in, perhaps, the most severe in Europe, and that it may be that because they did in such bounds in youth they are uncontrollable now they are grown.

For four years—from 1876 to 1880, indeed—Rev. Charles August Nussbaum, pastor of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem at the corner of Tyler and North Twelfth streets, was in the royal household of Austria. He was the instructor in French of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the throne, and his brother, Otto.

That time Francis Ferdinand was not heir presumptive to the throne, the title being borne by Prince Rudolf, Francis' only son, who met a scandalous end in 1889. The boys were then simply the sons of Archduke Carl Ludwig, a possibility of some day becoming emperor. But this possibility was sufficient to be brought up in all the early education of these princes.

Rev. Nussbaum declares that they were boys, courteous and diligent in study, and the accomplishment of their tasks. The life of a boy of the family is anything but a bed of roses. These two boys were kept just as any royal boys in Europe. Nussbaum might be said to come into the family of instructors of the family and kindred families. His father was a tutor in the royal family, and his father and mother were also English women, a Miss Maitland, long prime minister of Austria-Hungary.

Nussbaum is a native of Switzerland, born in one of the cantons near the border. His father, who is now at the age of 80 years, resides three miles up the mountains in Geneva, directly back of the Chillon. In his later years he has been the tutor of the schools of Vienna. Nussbaum's mother is dead. The gentleman himself has been a resident of America 13 years, and of St. Louis for the last five.

CHARLES AUGUST NUSSBAUM. I am not prepared to say that I doubt the truth of the report from Vienna that the little Archduke will succeed to the throne. I am surprised that the actions of his father are such as to make the people of Austria, because when I was their tutor they were always courteous, even to the humblest peasant we might meet. Three times a week I took dinner with the family, at which time the conversation was restricted to French, and at those times the boys were always very liberal in their views. I am, as all were aware, a native of a republic and a Protestant. The family of Hapsburg is the top of imperialism, and Catholic. But when I gave the boys their daily lessons there was never a word around to see whether I taught them republican ideas, nor was I ever questioned about my religious belief. Of course the boys had their personal religious instructor.

I am inclined to the belief that if the boys are as wild as they now say they are, it is due to the reaction that is quite likely to follow years of such a severe life as that led by the heir to the Austrian throne.

or any boy who is likely to inherit it.

I know nothing about young Karl, but I have no doubt that he is being instructed much after the fashion of the young archdukes whom I helped to educate.

I will say this: My observation leads me to believe that the Hapsburgs are not the strongest-minded of the European rulers. They are easy-going, and easily influenced. They lack moral stamina, but no kinder-hearted family exists today, whether royal or otherwise.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HAPSBURGS.

WHEN Archduke Karl ascends the throne of his ancestors he will be faced by difficulties that may well overwhelm him. He will succeed an Emperor who in the course of an exceptionally long reign has gained for himself a position of quite unprecedented authority and prestige. It is a common saying that after Francis Joseph's death the disintegration of the Hapsburg monarchy will ensue.

The boy, who is now being educated as his successor, will have to face his danger and to surmount it principally by his own judgment and ability. He will have to govern a country notorious for its perpetual racial feuds, its bitter class dissensions, its violent religious controversies and its recurring political crises. He will need to be a wily diplomatist, a statesman of supreme wisdom and perhaps a military commander capable of directing his army against those of hostile powers. Time alone will show whether he will be a

man strong enough to wear and to bear the crown of thorns that awaits him. On the death of the Emperor's only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, in 1889, his eldest nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, became the heir-presumptive to the throne, but the latter's health was so weak that there seemed to be no prospect of his ever wearing the crown of the Hapsburgs. He was suffering from a lung complaint and withdrew entirely from public life for several years, during which he was cured of his disease in an almost miraculous way. He returned and took up his social and military duties as the successor to the throne, and from that time to this he has persistently committed acts of indiscretion which have made him impossible.

He made enemies of the Emperor, of the entire imperial family and of the aristocracy, which possesses great political influence in Austria, by contracting a rash marriage with Countess Chotek, a noblewoman of minor rank. His own brothers refused to attend the wedding and have never entered his house since his marriage.

He has given no ground for hope that he would be a good ruler and many indications that he would be a bad one. His moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral

and his moral



REV. C. A. NUSSBAUM OF ST. LOUIS

PROF. CHARLES NUSSBAUM FATHER OF REV. C. A. NUSSBAUM

MRS. CHARLES NUSSBAUM (NEE STURM) MOTHER OF REV. C. A. NUSSBAUM



ARCHDUKE OTTO

ARCHDUKE CARL LUDWIG AND HIS SON HEIR TO THE THRONE

ARCHDUCHESS MARIA JOSEPHA

Royal Children of Vienna Are Raised Under Discipline Which Is Perhaps the Most Severe in Europe, Still These Men Are Today Uncontrollable.

atic wife empress, and that her children and descendants should be excluded from the succession to the throne forever, but there is a general belief that Francis Ferdinand, if he were permitted to ascend the throne, would not be bound by it. He might use his imperial authority to rescind the oath, for kings have been known to violate promises of even greater solemnity.

The next in the line of succession to the throne after Francis Ferdinand is his brother, Archduke Otto. The little Karl's father, but it is understood that his father will only renounce his rights on condition that the younger follows suit. There are, however, other weighty reasons why Archduke Otto should not become Emperor. He is, if possible, as unpopular as his elder brother, owing to his haughty, overbearing manner, his cruel and violent temper, and his dissipated life. On one occasion he was riding along a country road when he met the funeral procession of an aged and highly respected resident of the neighborhood. Archduke Otto ordered his coffin to be taken off the hearse and placed in the middle of the

highway so that he could jump over it on horseback. This he proceeded to do while the relatives and friends of the deceased looked on powerless even to protest against the outrage committed by his imperial highness.

This and other escapades of like character have gained for him an evil reputation and render it in the highest degree advisable that he should renounce his rights in favor of his eldest son, Archduke Karl. The boy's accession will be another example of the remarkable deviations from the direct line of descent which have taken place in the house of Hapsburg. The present Emperor succeeded his uncle, and he in time will be succeeded by his great-nephew, the offspring of a younger son of the Emperor's younger brother.

## DRIFTING, THE ONLY WAY TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.—CAPT. ARTHUR GRAY, Former Navigating Officer of the St. Louis.

Experienced Student of Arctic Exploration Proposes a Fleet of Ten Vessels, Equipped With Wireless Apparatus, Then a Drifting Match and a Final Dash to the Pole.

HAT he thinks will be an absolutely certain way to reach the North Pole is outlined in detail by Capt. Arthur Gray, former navigating officer of the steamship St. Louis.

This experienced navigator and student of Arctic exploration proposes that a fleet of ten vessels, built by and named for American millionaires, and kept in constant communication by wireless telegraphy, shall line up thirty miles apart and emulate the Fram's drift with the polar ice. When the one of these ships in the most direct line with the pole shall reach the nearest drifting point to the pole, a picked expedition from the ships nearest shall make a dash over the land that intervenes.

The plan, which is the most exhaustive of any ever proposed for reaching the desired point, is fully set forth by its author in the current number of the National Magazine.

Before giving the details of the plan, Capt. McGray reviews the accomplishments of former expeditions and shows that the drifting plan is the only feasible plan of reaching the pole because in sledding over the ice it is possible only to go north about as fast as the drift carries the explorer south.

By CAPT. ARTHUR M'GRAY. THE year 1902 has witnessed the failure of no less than three of the best-equipped expeditions which ever set sail for the frozen North. The amount of intelligence embodied in the arrangements for each was exceeded only by the courageous energy of those to whom the command in the field was entrusted. Peary, Ryderup and Baldwin have returned with a record of success so far as the discovery of the pole is concerned. Little better than that which they enjoyed before.

After a long and close study of the subject we do not hesitate to hazard the statement that only two routes and two methods are open for reaching the pole. The plan proposed by Admiral Melville of establishing an elaborate depot at the

northern part of Franz Joseph Land, where with abundant supplies of food large reserves of men, and hundreds of dogs and sledges, an expedition could set out northward over the 600 miles of ice between this point and the pole, and by pushing forward with this equipment keep the vanguard of the expedition within easy distance of the base of supplies.

It is a long, tedious and expensive experiment to prove this by sending out one little Fram at a time, and perhaps no two times would the drift be exactly the same, although starting from the same point, for the movement of the ice is always affected by the wind continuing for any length of time from one quarter.

Therefore, we say that any independent expedition which sets out for the pole has almost no chance whatever of reaching there. It is only by concerted, harmonious action between ten or a dozen vessels, especially constructed for the purpose, that the swift and certain discovery of the pole is possible.

Naturally, the first requirement for the organization of such an expedition is to secure the necessary capital to build and equip these vessels. But this should not be difficult in this age of colossal fortunes, mostly in the hands of willing patrons of science and research. From time to time during the past two centuries when immense fortunes have been made, a few individuals have come forward and volunteered the funds for the equipment and maintenance of such expeditions, and that in a time when the most enthusiastic hardly dared regard the discovery of the pole as more than a remote possibility.

Now that reaching the north terminal of the terrestrial axis is a foregone conclusion, we believe the financial responsibility will meet with cheerful and abundant response. We even feel inclined to offer the opinion that ten gentlemen will readily come forward with an offer each to bear one-tenth of the entire expense, in consideration of each having the privilege of christening one of the ships with his own name; and we further venture that universal interest would center in so novel and exciting a race, if so indeed it might be termed. The expense to each would not exceed \$150,000 to \$200,000. In fact, the Fram expedition cost but \$125,000, which included the wages of the men and the insurance premium on their lives. But along with this twentieth century expedition, more elaborate equipment would be brought into play, although every vessel would be an exact duplicate of all the others in construction, power and fittings. None must enjoy any advantage over the others, and each patron should be entitled to place a representative on board to keep a record of the voyage for the owner's private information, and possibly for his library shelves.

No better general lines of preparation could be suggested than those followed by James Gordon Bennett in fitting out the Jeannette. The whole matter of construction, equipment and personnel should be placed in the hands of a naval commission, of which the secretary of the navy should be the chairman. Every feature of the expedition would necessarily be submitted to this body for approval. Upon the commander of each vessel should be conferred special power for the government and discipline of his ship; the same as those given De Long by the then secretary of the navy. A commodore should accompany the fleet, invested with power to shift his flag at will from one vessel to the other. There must be a number of experienced men who would, we think, cheerfully offer to be drawn upon for valuable suggestions and advice respecting the equipment of the various departments into which such expeditions must be divided. Melville, Nansen, Lord Kelvin and many others could be mentioned among their number.

Now that we have theoretically disposed of the financial, equipment and personnel, we are ready for the start. While all the foregoing has been in progress, another important function pertaining to the expedition must have been accomplished. Whether the expedition sets out via Bering Strait or the Kara Sea, or both, two or more powerful ice-breaking steamers will be required and coal depots must be established at a practicable point on either route to insure the unfailing accomplishment of the part these must play in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The coal vessels should be sent well north before the main expedition starts, but not so far as to become ice-bound or inaccessible to the ice breakers. There they would await the "coming of the fleet." Small war vessels, gunboats or training ships could easily be made available for towing the Fram or our expedition so far north as consistent with safety. Here the expedition vessels would require assistance, because it is not practicable to employ great power in vessels of this class, for power means coal or oil, and the space for this is limited. Of course the power must be a nominal feature.

Both the Russian and Canadian governments own herculean ice-breaking steamers. The Russian ship is the more powerful, being used to keep open the harbor of Vladivostok, while the Canadian carries the winter mails in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, often steaming through four feet of solid ice. But it is not our expectation that these ships will undertake solid ice navigation in either the sea of Kara or Nordenskiöld. Their function is to tow our fleet, assisted by their own power, and place them 30 miles apart as far north as steam power can penetrate, between the longitude of 140 and 155 east. The approximate position of these vessels would be along a line drawn from Cape Chelyuskin on the Taimur peninsula to Cape Prince of Wales in Alaska, and the 300 miles stretch they would occupy would be bounded on the west by a line drawn from Sankhof Land to the pole and on the east by another drawn to the same point from Bennett Land. To be more exact, these lines to the pole should be drawn from the eastern

portion of both the lands mentioned. It is almost certain that the vessels farthest west on the main line would attain higher latitude before becoming thoroughly ice-locked than those at the eastern outlet, on account of being nearer the more open western edge of the polar ice pack.

Now that our 10 little explorers are all fast in the ice for the next three or four years, the ice-breakers, having accomplished their mission, turn their bows homeward, and if necessary tow the nearly empty collars to clear open water, from which they can make their own way home. Wireless adena, good wishes and messages to friends at home are signaled day after day from each of the ice-bound ships to the retreating steamers, for each vessel is fully equipped with apparatus of at least 200 miles range. One by one the tapping of the instruments becomes faint, until the last message is received on the homeward bound crafts.

When will the next one be received? Perhaps a year hence, when the Russ may go north again, and far east of Wilkes Land pick up communication with the nearest ship, and from it learn the exact position of all the others. At all events, in two years from the beginning of the drift our newly erected wireless station on Peermann Land would be in daily communication with the fleet, and transmit the news to a wireless vessel, which would spend the summer of that year on the south coast of Franz Joseph Land, and from thence convey the record of progress and messages to the nearest point of the real world.

But to return to our ships. Day after day the drift goes on. Some are gaining on their northward journey. Some drift south again. Some a little east, others west. Every six hours the "all's well" message is flashed back and forth between all the vessels. Whenever an observation is taken, determining the position of any ship, it signals that position to the next and the word is passed on to the next, until every log book in the fleet bears the same record. Each vessel carries a special character and log books, one of each bearing the name of some other vessel of the expedition. The officers of the entire fleet make

the entries in the log book, and plot the position on the chart of the Andrew Carnegie as soon as her message is flashed across the polar ice fields.

What more simple or interesting? We could elaborate the various details, but this is unnecessary. Enough to compare this condition with that of Nansen in the Fram. A lone ship on a more lonely ice sea. All communication with humanity cut off from beyond the rails of his own craft. She was the first of her kind ever built, on almost the first voyage of the kind ever attempted, and the others had all ended in absolute disaster. The drift of the Fram was utter solitude. Ours is full of life and excitement. Everybody with us is sure the vessels nearest Nansen's track will go through in safety to the Atlantic, so that a certain means of return is always available. Nansen didn't know this. He only thought it might be true. In our fleet there is some news every day. The James Gordon Bennett is drifting steadily north, the John D. Rockefeller has gone back 12 miles, the J. Pierpont Morgan has just been released from a dangerous ice pressure, while the Cornelius Vanderbilt has been floating in a great open lane of clear water for the past two days.

What an interesting opportunity bringing home facts. Not an individual record, but 10 comparative ones. Scientific officers and men are in daily rivalry to give something new to the world's return; and the world will know whether it is true or not, because nine other expeditions were near at hand, and the records of each prove the others.

Picture, if you can, the scenes in the hundreds of "newspaper rows" of all the great cities of the world, when the first startling bulletin is posted:

At 3 a. m. today (Oct. 21, 1902), Commander Newell and his party reached the north pole. Very important dispatches are now being received over the wireless relay systems which for some days have been in constant communication with all vessels comprising the fleet under command of the great American explorer.

The hurrahs are deafening. The crowds turn away with a sigh of relief and regret. In the eyes of some are tears.



# COLORING GOLD FISH A NEW ART.

An Enthusiastic Hotbed of Fish Culturists Is Located in St. Louis Where Many Beautiful Specimens May Be Seen.

NOT all the enthusiastic fishermen of St. Louis work with a rod and reel. Some of them cultivate the fish for their beauty.

Edward L. Loyet of 22 Nicholson place, St. Louis, is the foremost fish grower of St. Louis. He has two pools in his yard, and in these pools there are 2000 beautiful goldfish. Some of them are unlike any others ever seen in a St. Louis aquarium, being the paradise fish from India.

Mr. Loyet has been cultivating fishes for several years. He principally does it for love of the fish. He is not by any means the only person in St. Louis doing this work, but he does it upon the most extensive scale. John Jamieson of 2941 Sherman place is another St. Louis goldfish man. He has at times raised quite a number of them, but of late he has paid less attention to them. There are other instances where St. Louisans have pools in their yards, two of these fish raisers being Catholic churchmen.

The goldfish becomes more and more popular every year. The people who are interested in them say this is not only true of St. Louis, but also of the whole country. There are a number of goldfish farms in the country, and the small raisers are a host.

The goldfish aquaria are everywhere. One sees it in stores, in homes and in offices. The fish are raised for the home, and there is now a real fish craze. It is put up in water, and when they die they are almost always attributed to bad feeding.

**INDIANA'S GOLDFISH FARM**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

In Shelby County, Indiana, about 25 miles from Indianapolis, is the largest one of the few goldfish farms in the United States. It is conducted upon strictly scientific lines, and some of the most beautiful specimens in the world are produced there, not excepting any produced by the Japanese who were experts in goldfish culture centuries ago.

The farm, which is known as Spring Lake Fishery, is owned by Messrs. Schop & Hume, consists of 34 ponds scientifically constructed and arranged with reference to the free exchange of water from one to another.

The fish must be changed from pond to pond frequently, and being so delicate may not be handled by the human hand. By means of the channels they are transferred in the smoothly flowing water without the slightest harm.

There are special ponds for breeding purposes, and these are situated at a distance from the ones in which the colors are developed in the fish. The breeding ponds have high embankments to protect them from the force of the wind and from cold. None of the ponds are roofed over nor is the water ever artificially warmed, nor given other protection than the high embankments. The little fish, even in winter, do not require protection from the cold, but they soon die if frequently handled. After the little fish are sufficiently grown, which is within about three months after hatching, they are distributed among the different ponds, according to color development, for the color does not appear as a growth, but is produced almost entirely from exposure to the rays of the sun.

The delicate films of the fishes' scales are as sensitive to the sun's rays as photograph paper, and catch and retain the colors of the rainbow by means of the mysterious chemical properties in the fish itself. Many conditions govern the perfect development of the colors, and as the little creatures are valuable only because of their beauty, naturally the only solicitude of the breeder is to develop the colors in the most brilliant way. The utmost care is taken that the proper amount of sun and shade are available during the growth.

When the fish is first hatched it has no pretty color markings to distinguish it from a common chub or shiner. It is apparently like any ordinary fish, both in hues which will appear later in life. This color and form. The color is a silvery original sober color of the fish does not become white, with no indication of the beautiful gins to change until it is nearly a year old.

When faint tracings begin to appear. In some instances the little creatures turn almost black, and this fading away shows the fully developed hues, which they will ever after retain. There is no end to the different varieties of color markings.

It is not well understood why the different individuals should vary in beauty and brilliancy of color when reared under exactly similar circumstances. It is known, however, that a fish kept constantly in the shade will retain its youthful silvery hue, and never betray any indication of being anything else than a common minnow.

The sun is the necessary agent to complete the scheme of nature, but he is a variable artist and was never known to paint two fishes alike. The food the fish eats has nothing to do with color development. Toasted bread, procured from city bakeries in large quantities, is fed to the fish in Spring Lake, only because it has been found to best agree with their delicate organism.

Night prowling animals, such as cats, raccoons and opossums, can easily catch the surface, sometimes with their noses above the water. In every instance, this touch is fatal to the fish.

Unusual physical developments are common in goldfish, the most common being purplery of tails. Fishes with three, four and five tails are common, and several with six tails have been discovered. A handsomely marked goldfish with six tails will bring good-sized price in any market.

There are three well-defined goldfish, the Japanese "Teleostei," the "Pantala," and the common "Pantala." The first two species are alike, being triangular in shape.

The "Teleostei" has a head like one of a pug dog. It is ugly, with bulging eyes. There is a variety of the "Pantala," snow white and I. A cross between this and any of the others is called the "variegated." It is of silver and gold, and is one of the beautiful kinds ever known.

The "Teleostei" and "Pantala" are the result of two centuries of cultivation by the Japanese.

The prices of the fish range from a few cents to a dollar. Some of the rarer specimens with a multiplicity of tails fetch fancy prices.

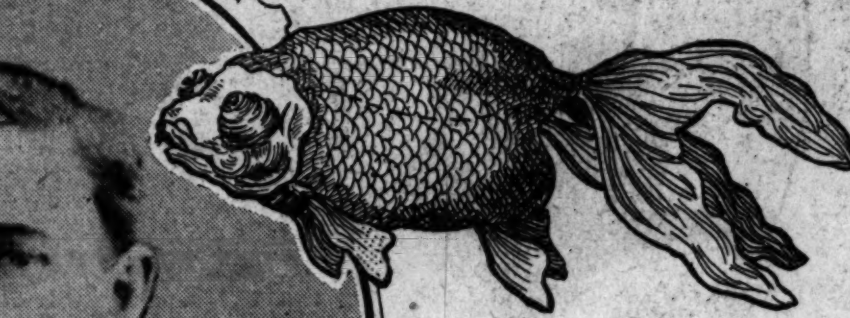
Several times a year the fish in the ponds are sorted and counted, and the best developed specimens are placed together for immediate sale, the others are placed under suitable conditions for further development.

Mr. Schop and Mr. Hume in previous years should be regularly fed for but never overfed. They do not like cold water, and should be kept in a warm and moderate temperature. The fish should be dark at night.

There are three well-defined goldfish, the Japanese "Teleostei," the "Pantala," and the common "Pantala." The first two species are alike, being triangular in shape.

The "Teleostei" has a head like one of a pug dog. It is ugly, with bulging eyes. There is a variety of the "Pantala," snow white and I. A cross between this and any of the others is called the "variegated." It is of silver and gold, and is one of the beautiful kinds ever known.

The "Teleostei" and "Pantala" are the result of two centuries of cultivation by the Japanese.



CHARLES HECK  
EXPERT DECORATOR  
OF GOLD FISH.



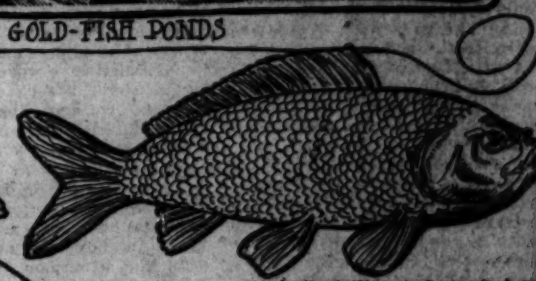
EDWARD L. LOYET WHO  
RAISES GOLD-FISH IN  
ST. LOUIS.



SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS  
OF GOLD-FISH PONDS



JAPANESE  
GOLD-FISH



AMERICAN GOLD-FISH



JAPANESE FAN-TAIL GOLD

AMERICANS have outdone the Japanese in a distinctively Japanese art. It is the culture of gold fish, in which there is no more enthusiastic hotbed than the city of St. Louis.

The modern gold fish, with its bright, lustrous colors and wonderful, filmy tail, was a Japanese production, the result of centuries of hybridizing. The first of them were brought to the United States in 1871. Since that time Americans have entered into the culture of gold fish with such earnestness that the finest gold fish in the world are found in America.

Americans, some of them working in St. Louis, have made the Japanese fan-tail more beautiful than ever. Their newest triumph is in the Indian paradise fish, imported from India and developed until, with its seven colors, it is regarded as the most beautiful of all the fishes.

Apparently like any ordinary fish, both in hues which will appear later in life. This color and form. The color is a silvery original sober color of the fish does not become white, with no indication of the beautiful gins to change until it is nearly a year old.

When faint tracings begin to appear. In some instances the little creatures turn almost black, and this fading away shows the fully developed hues, which they will ever after retain. There is no end to the different varieties of color markings.

It is not well understood why the different individuals should vary in beauty and brilliancy of color when reared under exactly similar circumstances. It is known, however, that a fish kept constantly in the shade will retain its youthful silvery hue, and never betray any indication of being anything else than a common minnow.

The sun is the necessary agent to complete the scheme of nature, but he is a variable artist and was never known to paint two fishes alike. The food the fish eats has nothing to do with color development. Toasted bread, procured from city bakeries in large quantities, is fed to the fish in Spring Lake, only because it has been found to best agree with their delicate organism.

Night prowling animals, such as cats, raccoons and opossums, can easily catch the surface, sometimes with their noses above the water. In every instance, this touch is fatal to the fish.

Unusual physical developments are common in goldfish, the most common being purplery of tails. Fishes with three, four and five tails are common, and several with six tails have been discovered. A handsomely marked goldfish with six tails will bring good-sized price in any market.

There are three well-defined goldfish, the Japanese "Teleostei," the "Pantala," and the common "Pantala." The first two species are alike, being triangular in shape.

The "Teleostei" has a head like one of a pug dog. It is ugly, with bulging eyes. There is a variety of the "Pantala," snow white and I. A cross between this and any of the others is called the "variegated." It is of silver and gold, and is one of the beautiful kinds ever known.

The "Teleostei" and "Pantala" are the result of two centuries of cultivation by the Japanese.

The prices of the fish range from a few cents to a dollar. Some of the rarer specimens with a multiplicity of tails fetch fancy prices.

Several times a year the fish in the ponds are sorted and counted, and the best developed specimens are placed together for immediate sale, the others are placed under suitable conditions for further development.

Mr. Schop and Mr. Hume in previous years should be regularly fed for but never overfed. They do not like cold water, and should be kept in a warm and moderate temperature. The fish should be dark at night.

There are three well-defined goldfish, the Japanese "Teleostei," the "Pantala," and the common "Pantala." The first two species are alike, being triangular in shape.

## ST. LOUIS DRY GOODS MERCHANTS CUT UP \$100,000 WORTH OF SAMPLES EVERY YEAR

A Small Army of Employees Prepare the Little Pieces and 250 Drummers Place Them Before the Buyers.

FULLY \$100,000 worth of dry goods are cut up into samples every year to meet the requirements of the wholesale and retail trade.

Two hundred and fifty traveling men and an army of clerks and stenographers are employed in getting these samples under the eye of possible buyers.

About 1 per cent of samples sent out to mail order patrons are returned and used over again. Thirty-three and a third per cent of samples used in the dry goods jobbing trade in the St. Louis territory are sold as styles and designs change, but other samples are required to take their place.

Some of the manufacturers furnish samples of prints and of silks and of suitings. But the wholesalers must themselves supply fully \$300 worth of dry goods samples to each of the 250 salesmen sent out by the five leading dry goods jobbers. And so they must have a constant investment of \$75,000 tied up in samples.

While 1 per cent of the samples set out by the retailers through their mail-order department come back again, the necessities of the retail trade call for a total investment annually in samples of \$25,000.

It is the rule of the big dry goods house of St. Louis to give no samples over the counter. The rule is violated in instances by the accommodating discriminating merchant. Every violation into money.

You pick a sample out of a piece of the purchaser will insist on having the piece measured from the short or long side. Were there a liberal giving samples to city trade, strips could be cut across the breadth of cloths sampled and clippings could be made from these full width strips as samples were demanded. But the city trade, except in rare instances, is able to go to the store and there make its selections from the goods in the piece. So there is no need for holding samples for it. Country trade cannot select in person, so it is compelled to select from the sample. Samples are cut by the yard for this trade and separated into strips 1 inch wide, which are tagged and stamped with price and lot number and then clipped into pieces 2 inches wide.

These pieces are classified in cabinets and are ready at hand for immediate mailing when a request comes in. Unusual demands are met by sample clerks in the various departments.

The theory of the merchant who sends samples on request is that the public is honestly in search of bargains and means actually to buy if what it is searching for can be had at a price within its means. Consequently, sample giving through the mail-order departments of the big St. Louis retail dry goods stores is conducted on a liberal scale.

So systematic are methods of scrutiny in the most thoroughly organized and best managed mail order departments that it is almost possible to detect to a certainty the mere sample collector, the cross-quilt builder and the woman who writes in to get samples that she may be in touch with season's novelties without having to invest in them.

In rare instances it is quite apparent that the writer, through applications for samples of motifs, appliques and medallions to one or more houses, hopes to secure for the cost of postage the ornaments for a waist or dress. Medallions are worth



TYPICAL  
MAIL-ORDER  
CORRESPONDENCE  
ROOM

TYPICAL  
MAIL-ORDER  
SHIP-ROOM

from 12 to 15 cents each. Occasionally a lady of great frankness writes in that she wants samples large enough to make pieces for a log cabin quilt. The constant sampler who never orders gets only the cheaper samples or is asked to send cost of samples to be deducted from the cost of the first order.

One or two of the largest mail order houses say the cost of conducting their mail order departments is so great because of postage and express and samples that they wish St. Louis would do as New York has almost done and abolish the mail order business. Instead of abolishing it St. Louis is growing as a mail order city. It is now second, Chicago holds the lead. New York, once first, is now third.

There is one great wholesale house in St. Louis with a branch in Chicago that has no traveling men on the road, but gets

all its business through its catalogues mailed to all the retail houses in the United States. All the mail order retail houses get out catalogues, too.

**Made-Up Goods Are Pictured Therein.**  
The price for which goods are sold to the out-of-town or mail order trade is the same as that charged to the city trade. One house, however, says by accurate account, its expense for samples including postage is equal to 10 per cent of the amount it receives from the sales that these samples bring. Another house, figuring on the profitable business built up through the sample-giving and mail order trade from catalogues, states that whenever the mail order customer comes to town he comes to the store he has been trading with by mail, and having confidence, bred

by the mail order dealing, lays in large purchases at the net prices received from the city trade. So losses in mail order trade, if they existed, have thus been made good.

Most of the mail order business comes from the nearby states. So the principal patrons of the mail order department are persons likely to make one or two visits to St. Louis every year.

Requests for samples come in at the rate of \$50 to \$60 a day to the principal mail order houses down to \$5 to \$10 to the less important ones. One large mail order house says the samples it sends out cost it from \$6000 to \$10,000 a year. The postage on these samples amounts to from \$2000 to \$3000 a year, or from \$4 to \$10 a day.

Requests for samples made for the return of samples. Probably 1 per cent come back

The concern referred to keeps a force of six persons cutting up and dilling orders for sample. These are in addition to the sample clerks who fill sample orders at the counters in certain of the departments. In all 12 persons work on samples alone for this firm and get salaries amounting to more than \$4000 a year. It has over 20 employees in its enormous mail order department.

Its rules regarding samples are about the same as those of the stores. Orders \$5 are delivered points not over \$10. Orders to exceed \$10 are delivered free of charge. Orders for \$10 or over are delivered free of charge. Orders for \$10 or over are delivered free of charge.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of lard and flour were requested. Samples of carpets are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern sometimes.

There are lanes and lanes. Some cannot be cut to show a pattern without eating up money. Some are cotton, some are linen, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

Sometimes the requests for samples cover two or three closely written pages, and the samples wanted are described in detail.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of lard and flour were requested. Samples of carpets are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern sometimes.

There are lanes and lanes. Some cannot be cut to show a pattern without eating up money. Some are cotton, some are linen, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

Sometimes the requests for samples cover two or three closely written pages, and the samples wanted are described in detail.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of lard and flour were requested. Samples of carpets are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern sometimes.

There are lanes and lanes. Some cannot be cut to show a pattern without eating up money. Some are cotton, some are linen, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

in Texas, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Indiana, Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, and Michigan. Orders exceeding \$50 are delivered free in Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Florida, South Carolina, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. Orders exceeding \$10 are delivered free in Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

The wonderful scope of the mail order business is a revelation to most persons who investigate it. Sales are being made on Long Island, in New Jersey, in Philadelphia, in all the states of the Union, in Canada, in Alaska, and all the British North American provinces, in Hawaii, in the Ippines, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, in Australia and in India. Branch postoffices and even branch express offices are maintained as adjuncts of mail order departments to great the business grows. The largest mail order department in the world is the pioneer mail order department of St. Louis. It is said:

Orders for samples sometimes are so indefinite that it is impossible to fill them. Sometimes colors in which the goods asked for, never come, are requested. Sometimes goods of foreign name are asked for in such phonetic spelling that it is impossible to make a good guess as to the kind of fabric demanded. "Send me samples of ribbons," one lady writes. That might mean a basket basket full of ribbons, were samples sent of all the various shades and materials and widths and makes. Sometimes orders are so vague that it is not known whether silk, cotton or wool is desired. In all these cases the person making the request is asked to be more specific.

"Send me a sample of your lace," a woman writes.

There are lanes and lanes. Some cannot be cut to show a pattern without eating up money. Some are cotton, some are linen, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

Sometimes the requests for samples cover two or three closely written pages, and the samples wanted are described in detail.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of lard and flour were requested. Samples of carpets are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern sometimes.

There are lanes and lanes. Some cannot be cut to show a pattern without eating up money. Some are cotton, some are linen, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

Sometimes the requests for samples cover two or three closely written pages, and the samples wanted are described in detail.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of lard and flour were requested. Samples of carpets are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern sometimes.



# HERE IS A BIT OF JUNGLE LOCATED RIGHT IN THE HEART OF ST. LOUIS

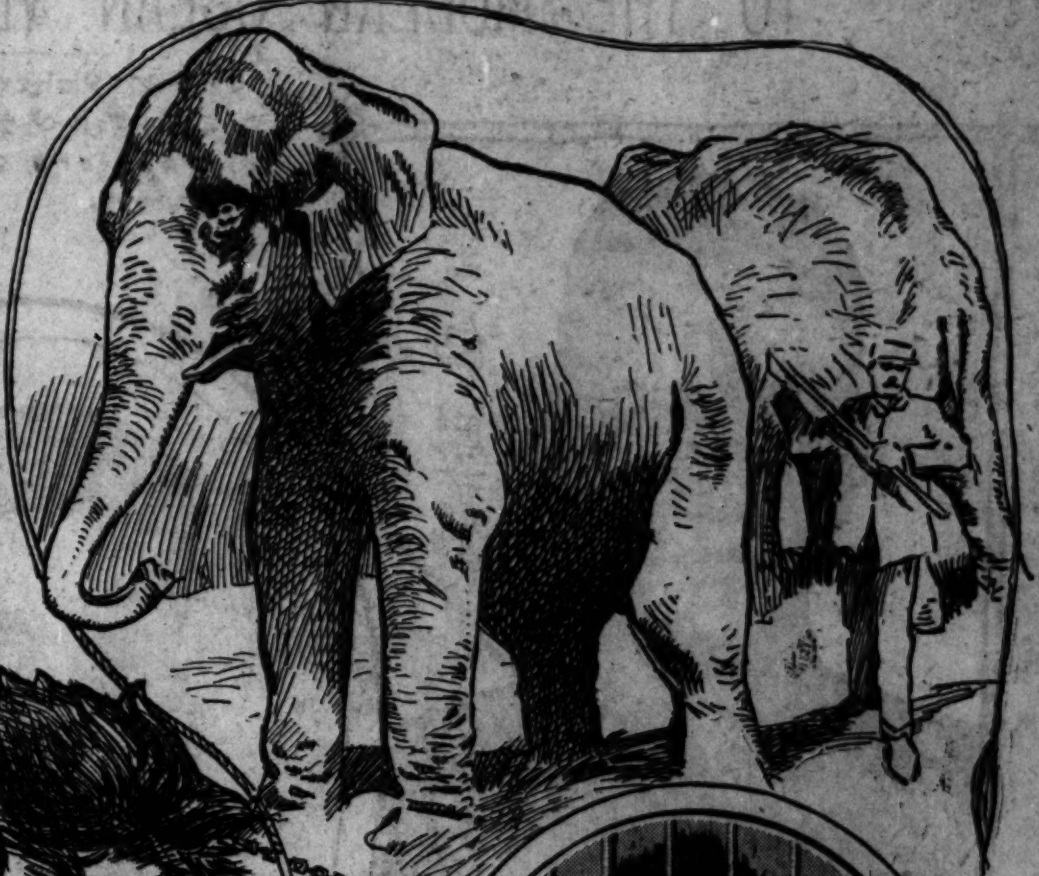
Strange Sounds That Come From a Car Barn on Locust Street—How the Circus Animals Live During the Winter Months—Twenty-Seven Roaring Lions Consume a Wagonload of Meat Every Day.



THIS HAPPY FAMILY IS SPENDING THE WINTER ON LOCUST STREET.



THE LION TRAINER WORKS EVERY DAY IN THE ST. LOUIS WINTER QUARTERS.



BARNUM



THE JAGUAR SHOWS HIS TEETH A GREAT DEAL SINCE HE KILLED ONE OF THE LIONS.



THE LIONESS JAWS A PAW OUT, BUT NOBODY WILL SHAKE HANDS.

FERRARI is wintering his animal show in one of the transit companies at Leonard avenue and Locust street.

He moved in there in November and will remain there until April.

The neighborhood calls the car barn "Daniel's Den."

It is full of lions. The low hatches which serve for windows are battened and the doors are closed and hung over with canvas; but the jungle is heard. Twenty-seven lions leading the chorus make short work of brick

people passing in the street stop now and then to hearken strange sounds from the walls of the barn. A dog trots up to one of the windows, sniffs at the grating

flies with a yelp.

Once a day a wagon drives up to the barn with a load of meat. A few men

in and out. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the neighborhood fairly quakes be-

cause of the mighty voice of the jungle. One of the men who pass in and out has

learned that this is the time of day when the animals are fed.

That is all the heart of St. Louis knows about the bit of jungle in its midst.

rest is behind closed doors.

THE old street car barn on the north-

west corner of Locust street and

Leonard avenue is one story high. It

is a brick barn, and its unpicturesque

appearance is relieved here and there by a

row of windows.

It is a very dark within and the windows

are hung over with canvas. But now and

then they could hear a great roaring, and

the building would seem to shake. Some-

times a boy would tumble down on the

sidewalk, seeming a mind to run.

"What are you boys doing up there?"

"Lions."

The little fellow with the green coat on

seemed to be catching something. He had

his car tied down to a hole in the window.

What was he hearing? This:

"Hip here, Nero! Hip! Hip! Up he

goes an' ovah!"

A whip cracked and a little dust floated

into the street from the cracks in the

windows.

"What they doin', Jack?"

"Making a big yellin' lion jump over a

big brown lion standin' up on a tub."

Hearing which, every boy on the wall

from closer to his window.

This was the best part of the day. The

trainer was at work. Things are noisier

when the animals are fed, but they are

all in their cages then, and it is hard to

get a glimpse of them through the win-

dows.

WHAT BARNUM IS ROARING

ABOUT.

THIS is the season detectable down on

the great Sahara desert. Now comes

the winter time, back from the mouth

of the Nile. Now go the last of the date

caravans, lining away to the north.

that is warm and comfortable. Now they

want our hunger to gnaw holes through

us."

The jabbering jaguars kept up a merry

knocking on the management. They were

beautiful creatures, with glossy, mottled

coats, but they indulged in some very un-

pleasant conversation.

"Every time Ferrari comes around," he

looks at us like he had decided to have us

starved. I suppose he has it in for us be-

cause we killed that lion over at Dixon,

Jill, last fall. I wonder did he think we

were going to let the lion kill us? Any old

day when a couple of healthy cats like us

can't chew a dog up."

The two jaguars paced to and fro, to and

fro, in their narrow cage. They were in a

bad humor. There are no good-natured

jaguars.

In the cages alongside them were young

lions. One cage of them were 2 years old,

and the other less than 2 years. They

looked like great big calves, very wobbly

in the legs. They have but one object in

life, and that is to have as much patience

as possible, between meals.

"Just to think," one of the jaguars ex-

claimed, addressing the young lions: "Fer-

rari buys 500 pounds of beef a day from

Armour for the animals in this barn. Of

those 500 pounds the lions and pumas get

all but two pounds. The two pounds are

what the jaguars get."

The young lions were not interested in

the jaguars' complaint. But the fact about

the 500 pounds of beef was interesting.

They began racing and hopping about in

their cages, shouting in concert:

"Five hundred pounds! Five hundred

pounds! Every single day he gets 500

pounds!"

## ENTER D'OSTRA.

IT IS 10 o'clock in the morning when

Capt. Fred D'Ostra, trainer to the Fer-

rari show, walks across Locust street

from the south side and goes into the big

barn which is the Ferrari winter quarters.

D'Ostra is short and spry. He is smooth-

faced, wears a blue cap and has a firm

look around the mouth.

Dinks, the man who boxes the kangaroos,

meets the trainer at the door.

"Good morning, Dinks. How are the

brutes?"

"Fine and jakey, captain."

D'Ostra lifts a loose flap on the canvas

and steps into the animal quarters—the bit

of jungle in the heart of St. Louis. It is

a step from the fourth city of America

into the Great Sahara Desert. The place

has that odor peculiar to a zoo. It abounds

in the roars of lions, the snarls of pumas

and the whine of the spotted jaguar.

"Good morning, Barnum. How's the fine

fellow?"

D'Ostra knows them all. He walks over

and hangs up his overcoat, calling as he

does it:

"Nero, Cesar, Snooks, Wallace! How

are the boys this morning?"

D'Ostra, plainly, is in a good humor.

But Nero, Snooks, Cesar et al. are as cold

as ice. If they are flattered, they do not

show it. A lion is always a lion. His dig-

nity makes him a lion. Take his dignity

away from him, and you have left a big,

shaggy dog.

There is an iron fence in the north end

of the winter quarters. It is just a cir-

cular fence 15 feet high, with the sharp

tops turned down and in. Into this cage

hurries D'Ostra. He is there for business.

He fastens the gate and opens the gates

leading into the cages of seven of the lions.

"Everybody out!"

D'Ostra has his pistol and whip in hand

by the time the first lion is out. The la-

gards he punches up with a sharp iron.

While D'Ostra is doing this, one of his

assistants is climbing into a cage in

which there are three lionesses. He sim-

ply gets in and stands there, a sharp iron

in each hand. The lions run at him and

feel the point of the iron. Then they stay

in their end of the cage. The man stands

there an hour and a half. His work is to

accustom the lions to having a man in

the cage with them. It is necessary to

give them a year of this work before it is

safe to turn them out into the open arena

for training.

D'Ostra has a group of pedestals which

his lions must sit upon. He works patient-

ly, but sternly, with them. They are

never permitted to have their way. In the

smallest thing the trainer must have his

way. If Wallace goes up on his pedestal

and insists upon standing up instead of

squatting down, the show stops there until

the stubbornness of the lion has been

overcome. Sometimes D'Ostra has accom-

plished his point with patience. Generally

he does it with his whip. Infrequently

he fires the pistol point blank in the lion's

face. This fetches them. They have a hor-

ror of fire. The bravest lion is cowed by a

little blank cartridge. A flashlight for a

photograph simply horrifies them.

Every day D'Ostra puts his lions through

a couple of hours of training. He even

makes them run and jump over each other.

A lion can jump if he wants to. Big and

heavy as he is, he can bound like a cat.

D'Ostra considers it possible for a lion to

do anything a trained dog can do, and

he makes them do it. He does his training

in winter quarters, just as he is doing it

in St. Louis every day this winter. The

show goes out in April. There will be no

time for training then.

None of the lions do anything D'Ostra

asks of them without growling and showing

their teeth. One of them is so tame that

he can sit on its back, but even this fel-

low shows his teeth and growls. There is

no affection between the lions and the

trainer. Only fear counts in training lions.

—fear upon the one hand and never-fail-

ing courage upon the other. D'Ostra says

the lions would strike him down if he

showed himself afraid of them in any lit-

tle thing. He keeps up his bold bluff. The

difference between lion training and a good

game of poker is the difference between two

ends of a fishworm.

## THE FEAST OF MEAT.

THE animals in Ferrari's winter quar-

ters are fed once a day. Three

o'clock in the afternoon is feeding

time. At that hour two men with wheel-

barrows heaped with raw beef appear in

the winter quarters and let Bedlam loose.

Bedlam consists of big lions roaring and

struggling for the front place in the cage;

little lions squealing and suffering pite-

ously to get their white fangs on the real

thing; crazy pumas snarling like the great

cats that they are; wonderfully agile

jaguars leaping from side to side of their

cage simply rothing at the mouth for a

taste of food.

You would think to see them that Ferrari

never feeds the animals. You would think

the little cub lions had not tasted food in

forty days. You would be sure that jaguars

had been living on love ever since the show

went into winter quarters in St. Louis.

One single bone in their two years of life

would be your guess on the food supply

for the overgrown young lions.

But appearances are very deceiving. The

Ferrari animals are sleek and fat. They are

fed all they need every day. They get

away with 500 pounds of raw beef seven

times a week.

To be fighting, roaring, crazy mad at

the sight of flesh is the nature of the brute.

They all do it. Even the dignified old

male lions, with their picturesque heads

and golden manes, are so many lions when

the meat barrow is wheeled in.

The feeding is done with forks. The ani-

mals are all in their cages, just as you

see them in the show. They are kept

there all winter, only going out when they

are taken into the training arena. The

great hunks of meat are carried up to the

cages, and the animals faster, their claws

on them and drag them through in a jiffy.

When each one of them has a piece of

meat they are comparatively quiet. There

are growls and hoarse grumbles here and

there, but there is no more hopping about

and roaring. All the carnivorous animals

eat alike, just as a cat and dog eat alike,

with the food down under the paws and

the creature flat down on its stomach.



# FROM THE OLD CHINESE JUNK TO THE MODERN OCEAN VESSEL

Oriental Visitors to St. Louis Tell of the Steamship Plans of Their Country.



Eng Hak Fang, President of the China Commercial Steamship Company, Says the American Clock Is Replacing the Sun Dial in His Country.



LEUNG KAM MING, VICE PRESIDENT CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. HONG KONG

THE Chinese junk, which for thousands of years has been the chief vessel for extending Chinese commerce, is to be supplanted by the modern ocean steamship.

The commerce of China by Chinese merchants, which has hitherto been confined to internal traffic and coastwise trade, is to be extended across the Pacific ocean in a line of steamships, owned and managed by a Chinese company.

This is the statement of Eng Hak Fang, president of the China Commercial Steamship company, who, in company with Leung Kam Ming, vice president and general manager, and Lyman I. Mowry, general attorney of the company, spent a couple of days at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis last week.

Being organized in the city of Hong Kong, a British city, the company is incorporated under English laws and the ships of the company will fly the British flag; but all the capital necessary to conduct the enterprise is furnished by Chinese capitalists and the company will be managed by Chinese officers. It will begin operations next March, when the first ship will sail from Hong Kong.

## By ENG HAK FANG.

CHINA is becoming modern. It is getting ready to take its place among the commercial nations of the world. We have depended on foreigners long enough, and now we are going to do something for ourselves. China is in better condition the past two years than ever before. The war with the foreigners was a good thing for China. It is now possible to travel anywhere in southern China without the least danger. There is plenty of money in China. We have no trouble in getting all the money we want to carry on our steamship enterprise. We shall be able to put out as many ships as we can find business for.

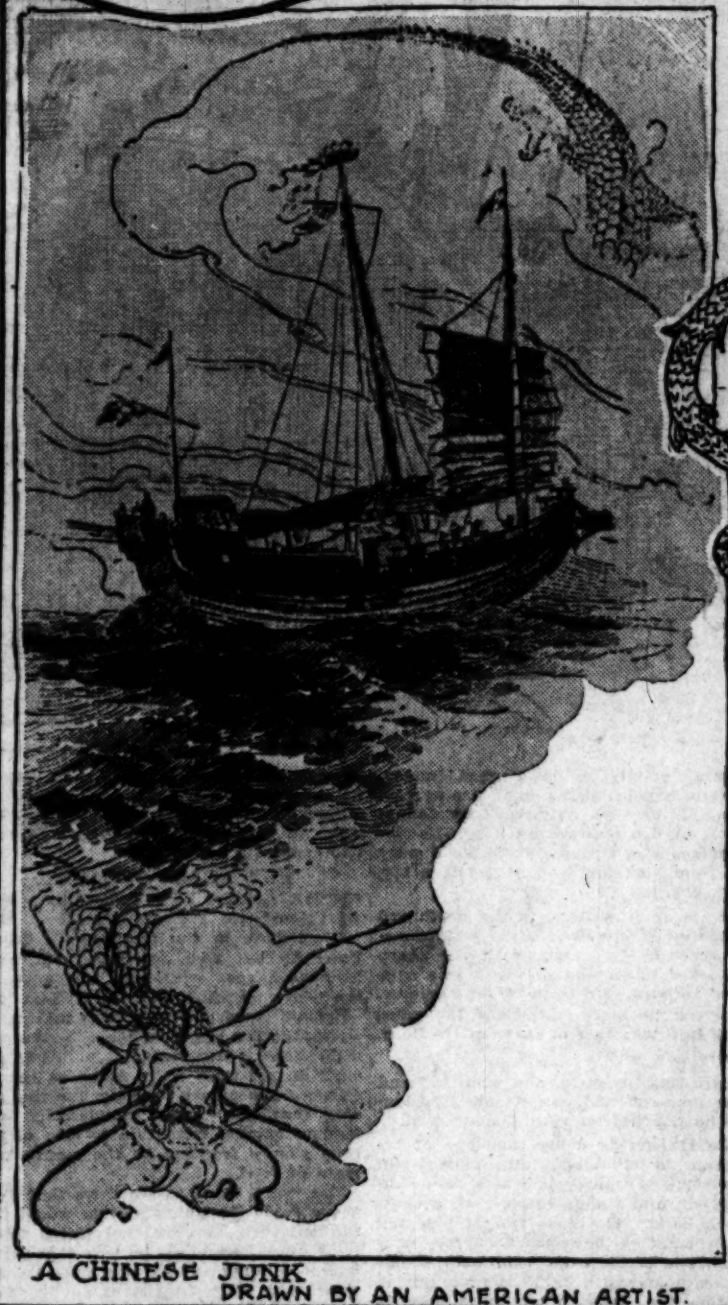
Our preliminary arrangements are in the hands of Mr. J. S. Van Buren, formerly with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. at Hong Kong. He knows what is needed, and we shall give him what he needs. We left China Nov. 5. We have been to Chicago and New York to see Chinese merchants, and have made good arrangements. We also went to Washington to see officials. I did not know when I left China that Minister Wu had been recalled. From here we go to the City of Mexico. We shall stop in Kansas City, if we find that President Stillwell of the Orient road is there. Otherwise we will go directly to the City of Mexico.

We make the port of Manzanillo one of the ports at which we touch. "We think it will be a good port, as Mexico has many things to ship to China, but principally dried fish and dried fruits. The chief export from the United States is flour, of which China needs much. It may interest you to know that one of the articles manufactured in the United States, for which there is a great demand in China, is the American clock. Up to a few years ago there were no clocks in China outside of the coast cities. The people of the interior used the sun dial. But recently there has come a great demand for clocks, and every person who can afford to, is buying one. I expect that clocks will

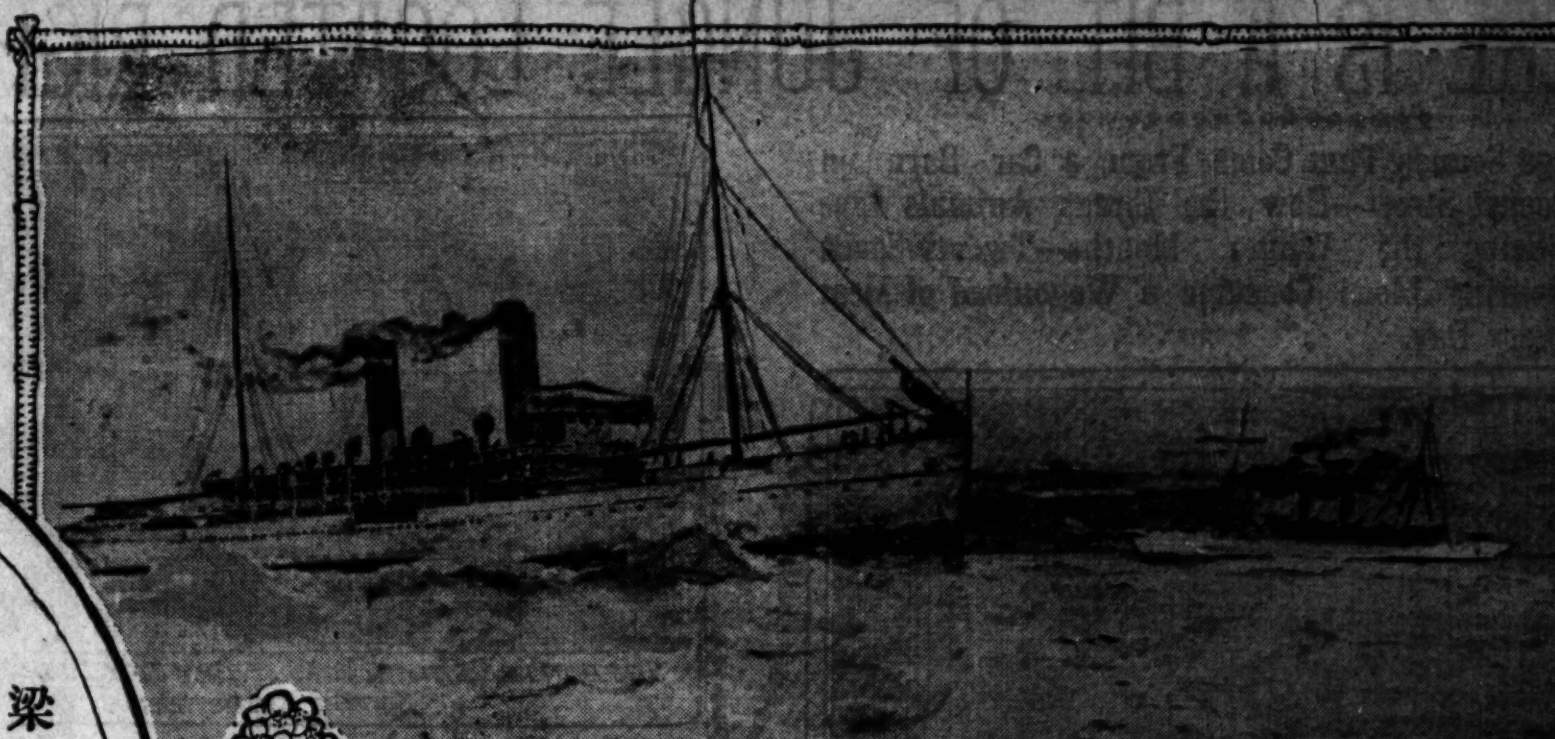
form one of the main features of our car-march; probably a little before. We shall start our first ship then, and one each month thereafter.

I shall be back in China by the first of March; probably a little before. We shall start our first ship then, and one each month thereafter.

I shall be back in China by the first of March; probably a little before. We shall start our first ship then, and one each month thereafter.



A CHINESE JUNK DRAWN BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST.



TYPE OF MODERN OCEAN LINER TO BE ADOPTED BY THE CHINESE

## HOW THE KAISER LOST A DOLLAR

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

BY NOT having a gentleman fr-tucky present at the welcome the Kaiser at the old ruin Konigsburg when Wilhelm visits other day to inspect the work of tion, there was a succession of t-tween the silver flags and the w- It was arranged to give his w- stirrup cup of first-rate Eleas- heavy of young ladies had been i- come to hand the silver goblet, that was to have been opened o- Jew's approach. At the critical however, it was found that these corkcrows. Amid the goodly coll- foresters, gendarmes, architects a- men nobody had such an instrum- him, and nobody was equal to th- At length somebody handed up a s- taining a corkcrows. Happily it- of German make. The disappointm- owner was untold when the s- proved to be too short.

By this time the Kaiser had ar- was standing before the group a- who were much discomfited at- nothing to hand him. A bottle of- kind of wine was then brought- pocket-knife corkcrows managed- case to do its duty. Still, those- arranged the matter were bent i- his majesty's draught of the "go- so, the authorities having meanw- aged to get at the content of- flask, a lady was- Kaiser a glass late- however, she did- wrong wine! The- wronging her for bei- him a second d- withstanding.

## HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT CO.

How Damage Suits Are Often Averted—Eighteen Regular Surgeons on the Field Staff—First Aid to the Injured Plan.

### SURGICAL WORK FOR TRANSIT CO IS ENORMOUS

These figures gathered from the court and coroner's records for three years, give some idea of the work that has to be done by the surgical department of the St. Louis Transit Co.:

Number of surgeons in department	18
Number of damage suits	939
Number of suits still pending	258
Number of deaths	204
Number of accidents (estimated)	1900
Amount of damages sued for	1,512,000
Damages allowed by courts	398,300

TO FURNISH surgical assistance to those injured on its various lines of street railway, the St. Louis Transit Co. has a regular field hospital service. It is the largest emergency system and the most perfect of any conducted by a private enterprise in the world.

Under the workings of this service every person injured, even in the slightest degree, on the transit company's system—whether through his own carelessness or that of a transit company employee—is given immediate and proper attention without discrimination. The question of blame is never considered by the surgical department. All injured persons are treated alike.

The head of this department of transit company work is Dr. A. V. Brokaw, who organized and perfected the system, and so perfect is it that it now takes very little of his time. It practically runs itself.

The great object of this emergency surgical department is to furnish immediate and proper assistance to the injured. To this end it has surgeons all over the city, besides keeping constantly on duty at Dr. Brokaw's office, which is the headquarters of the department, a staff of five surgeons. There is no place on the transit company's lines that cannot be reached by the surgeon in that district in less than 20 minutes.

ON Broadway the other day, a street car struck a huckster's wagon, throwing the driver and the vegetable to the pavement. The driver's head was badly cut and the blood ran over his face in a stream. Bystanders helped the motorman pick him up and carry him to the sidewalk.

For several minutes they stood around aiding the injured man as best they could, when up dashed a horse and buggy and a well-known physician jumped out and proceeded to take charge of the case.

Like a man prepared for an emergency, he whipped out a bandage and bound up the wounded man's head. While he was still at work up came an ambulance, the patient was placed inside, and within 20 minutes after the accident occurred the injured man was on his way to St. John's Hospital, where he was given the very best attention until his family could be notified.

Practically the same scene is enacted every time there is a street car accident.

development of a ser- him on the Missouri St- that company operat- cled lines. Some year- ed by the Lindell Railw- kaw was also given ch- When the transit com- the lines in the city, the- ed by it, and Dr. Bro- charge of the new and

As at present consti- department has, in addi- a surgeon, a staff of 17 surgeons, a- specially selected for their familiarity- emergency work. These are on the- lar payroll of the transit company. of them are stationed at the headqu- of the surgical department of the ro- 536 North Taylor avenue, and some of t- surgeons are on watch night and day, perhaps, it would be more correct to- that five can be reached immediately- the headquarters, as all of them are m- or less actively engaged in other practi- as, for example, Dr. Brokaw himself, w- not only attends to his private practi- but is the head surgeon at St. John's H- pital and also at the hospital teaching c- lical surgery to Washington Univers- medical. The rest of the 17 physicians are l- cated at various places about the cit- so as to be most available.

In case of an accident, it is the fir- duty of the conductor of the car, as so- as the accident occurs, to telephone th- surgical department, notifying the sur- geon in charge of the accident. His second d- is to notify the superintendent. But the- surgical department gets the first notice.

If the accident is in a district reach- most quickly from headquarters a sur- geon is immediately sent out. If the accid- ent is in a district away from headquar- ters the surgeon in that district is notified. Notification is also sent immediately to St. John's Hospital—the institution with which the transit company has an arrangement- and an ambulance is at once dispatched to the scene of the accident.

As soon after the accident as possible the surgeon attending the case makes a minut- and detailed report of the case to the head of the medical department, giving all the circumstances of the accident, a diagnosi- of the injuries and a prognosis of the case, stating what is likely to be the result of the patient's injuries. If the prognosis does not indicate the the victim is likely to die, an estimate is made of how long the injuries are likely to keep the injured person from business. Copies of this report are sent to the claim and operating depart- ments.

But all this is done after the injured person has been cared for. When a person is hurt neither the conductor nor the sur- geon sent out, stop to inquire where the blame lies. The injured person may be a drunk- en man who has fallen off the car and cracked his pate, or he may be the victim of fast running and the absence of a pow- er brake. It is all the same to the surgical department. One case is on record where a man, after alighting from the car, slipped and fell on the sidewalk in front of a company surgeon was summoned, and he treated the injured man.

## A NEW WARD McALLISTER FROM THE TENEMENTS?

A NEW Ward McAllister for St. Louis' Four Hundred may be developed through the social settlement work of Miss Eleanor Niedringhaus of 4532 Lindell boulevard, begun at Niedringhaus Memorial Hall, Seventh street and Cass avenue.

Miss Niedringhaus proposes to instruct the girls and boys of the tenements in the social usages of the exclusive West End set to which she belongs. She will do this by means of luncheons and receptions that are to be given by the presence of Miss Niedringhaus' society friends.

A wonderful work this wealthy and talented young woman has undertaken. And yet to her it seems the most natural thing in the world that she should engage in it. Perhaps she is but following the trend of her deeply religious home training, and the impetus given it at Ogontz, the school for girls in the former home of Jay Cook, near Philadelphia. This school tries to find for its graduates a purpose in living. It leans a little toward sociology.

INVESTIGATION of social settlement work in London and in New York increased an interest already well de- pected. So when the Rev. Dr. Daniel Rochester, pastor of the Lindell Avenue Methodist Church, whose pillars the Nied- ringhaus are, intimated that a free kin- dergarten would be of great service to the ten in the neighborhood of the Nied- ringhaus Memorial Mission, a thought in Niedringhaus' mind crystallized. She took to heart the financial burden, not a free kindergarten, but of a social settlement that should help to uplift all

members of the family. Boys' and girls' clubs were established last spring on Miss Niedringhaus' return from New York, where she went to prepare for her work.

By MISS ELEANOR NIEDRINGHAUS of the Niedringhaus Memorial Social Settlement.

my father. And I might never have gone into it at all but for a hint from Dr. Dorchester, our pastor.

It is not at all uncommon for well-born, well-bred girls to give of their time and talents for the uplifting of those less fortunate. Not much is said about it, perhaps, but there is a great deal of practical work done. Society girls and society young men have been very kind in offering to help entertain and instruct my boys and girls at Seventh street and Cass avenue. They have volunteered to sing for them, to play for them and to talk to them, and eventually I mean to have them as guests at some of the teas and receptions that make a part of the social discipline.

The first step of the settlement work is to get the boys and girls off the street and provide a better meeting place for them than the street corner or the saloon hall dance. We mean to reach every member of the family, to bring the mothers and fathers into touch with wholesome liv- ing.

The modern theory of home missionary work is that you must socialize before you can Christianize. The Rev. Dr. Dorchester had been watching the missionary work of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association. It was in discussing the desirability of this sort of work in the district in which the

Niedringhaus Memorial Mission is situated that the hint came, out of which grew my social settlement.

Miss Lucretia Park and I are undertak- ing to manage a girls' club. We expect soon to organize a mothers' club. We shall take up music in the homes, home hygiene, the games that children should play and the story books that children should read. When the children finish the kindergarten we shall teach them the classic myths. Children are essentially mythological. Everything in nature is a personality to them. They are in the symbolic stage.

Monday night we have the boys' military drill and the practice of the drum corps. The drill is conducted by Mr. Leonard and Mr. Brueggemann. Tuesday night the boys' club meets. There is reading and talking and a class of about 35 boys, from 10 to 18 years of age, have debates or listen to lectures. Wednesday night the girls' club meets. Friday night there are lectures and entertainments in the auditorium, to which all the boys and all the girls and their fathers and mothers are welcomed. There are sometimes from 600 to 650 persons at these entertainments.

There is a singing class of about 60 members that meets Saturday afternoons. Mrs. Carlos, wife of the presiding elder, trains this class.



## BIGGEST TREE IN THE WORLD WOMEN'S FIND

"Methusalem" Is About  
480 Feet High and Over  
128 Feet in Circumfer-  
ence Near the Ground.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 3.—  
THE biggest tree in the world has just  
been found by two women.

The tree has been named Methusalem, though its age is probably much greater than was that of the oldest man of history. Its discoverer is Mrs. Mattie Duncan, a modern Diana of the wonderful California forests, whose home is in the Tule river basin in the south-central part of the state.

Methusalem is a sequoia, or "big tree" about 480 feet high, 128 feet 3 inches in circumference a foot from the ground and 12 feet 7 inches at 5 feet from the ground. At one place it is nearly 60 feet in diameter.

The largest tree known hitherto is 325 feet in circumference one foot from the ground and 30 feet around at six feet from the ground. This monster was discovered last August near the San Juan National Park, and was measured by John Muir, the noted naturalist. It was then considered a world marvel, and even Californians doubted if it could be beaten.

But Mrs. Duncan's find, made 99 miles further south, so far exceeds any other it is a beautiful tree, 80 feet to the first limb, finely proportioned, straight and clean barked from top to bottom.

Upon its lowest limb, which itself is the size of the largest eastern oak, a 10-story skyscraper might stand. Stood beside the Great Pyramid, the tree would wave 30 feet above its top.

The discovery of Methusalem was a remarkable incident, especially as it was made by a pretty little woman, whose courage and marksmanship have made her one of the best known hunters in California. Mrs. Duncan was chasing a cinnamon bear over a spur of Mount Moses, 30 miles south of the Sequoia National Park, three weeks ago. She was alone, and the country was an exceedingly rough one, but she did not mind that. It was a hard and dangerous climb to follow the bear, but she stuck to it for miles, sometimes letting herself down over steep precipices and again climbing almost hand over hand.

In this way the enthusiastic bear hunter finally found herself in wilds that appeared never to have been entered by man. In a heavy forest growth many miles from any human habitation she found Methusalem, and the cinnamon bear was forgotten.

A few days later Mrs. Duncan returned to her nest accompanied by her husband and her brother, R. C. Edwards, an artist living at Fillmore, and a party of lumbermen. The big sequoia was "skipped, measured and photographed." After a brief for its location is "much out of the way and too little" it is named and dated at the discovery, was taken to the trunk.

The region is known as the Tule River basin, and is thickly timbered with the same rare species as that here described—Sequoia gigantea. This and the Sequoia sempervirens are the only survivors of a genus that is known to have flourished ages ago in the interior of North America, the Arctic circle and Asia and Europe. Today all that remain are confined to the central portion of the Golden State, where the sempervirens still covers hundreds of thousands of acres.

In the Tule River country several large sawmills are converting the mammoth logs into building material and the industry is thriving. An expert has figured from its dimensions that Methusalem contains 125,000 feet of lumber.

Around Fillmore, on the north bank of the Tule, are some remarkable trees. One is the Wishbone, a living tree, whose trunk runs a wagon road. Another one is the "Herodias," 30 feet in diameter, which is used as a residence and store. It has two large rooms on the ground.

## The Falling Pompadour How to Dress your Hair in the Prevailing Fashion

By  
M. Millius,  
Hairdresser  
to the  
Smart  
Set

One Application of the  
Crimper

The Very  
Latest Touch

There is Just One, and  
Only One Way for  
women to "Do" Their  
Hair This Winter Ac-  
cording to Fashion's De-  
cree.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

ACCORDING to the decree of Mme. Fashion there is just one and only one way for fair women to "do" this winter.

One and only way is known as the pompadour; a coiffure which is be-  
lieved to be the most perfect and the most  
superlative advantage of being  
ade for all occasions.  
falling pompadour" is not a difficult  
achievement.

At the same time there is, as in every-  
thing, only one correct method of ar-  
ranging it at a successful accomplishment of  
fashionable style of hairdressing.

Construct readers of the Sunday Post-  
Magazine in the construction of  
falling pompadour" I went to M. Mil-  
lius, hairdresser of New York's "400,"  
who kindly deputed his most ex-  
perienced to show Home Page readers  
the photographs especially posed  
for the purpose of illustrations, by the  
stylist with the accompanying text,  
so that you can arrange her own  
hair in the new

back of the head and  
show effect in front  
of latest style.

For late for ordinary oc-  
casion evening func-  
tion of the coiffure when  
converted into ornate  
edition of a spray of  
pearls, a jeweled or fil-

lity of the new fashion  
with which it may be  
man who must "do her  
are the separate stages

Very First Thing to Do.

First of all, the front hair is undulated

or loosely waved till the desirable fluffiness  
is attained. This undulating may be done  
with curling irons, but M. Millius has in-  
vented a tortoise-shell hairpin which is  
better adapted to the purpose.

Its shape is somewhat like the letter J,  
with an elastic string attached to it, a good  
deal after the fashion of the string in the  
little boy's popgun.

The front hair is next divided into three  
parts. Each part is wound around one of  
the J hairpins and secured in position by  
the string.

If there is the slightest tendency to nat-  
ural waviness three-quarters of an hour (or  
even less) is long enough for the hair to  
remain in the pins.

"The uncomfortable sensation of trying  
to sleep while hard knobs are pressing in-  
to the temple is thus avoided, and the  
fluffiness is lighter and prettier than that  
produced by the irons.

It is well to remember that neither irons  
nor hairpins will effectively wave the hair

unless it is kept in cleanly condition and  
free from oiliness.

The expert hairdresser told me of a pow-  
der which up-to-date women are using as  
an aid to the fluffy loveliness of their  
tresses. It is manufactured in different  
shades for brown hair, black hair, red  
hair, golden hair, and gray hair.

Brushed well into and then well out of a  
woman's long locks, this powder cleanses  
and softens and lightens them while at  
the same time brightening their natural  
color.

After the hair is waved (by whatever pro-  
cess) the really artistic work of dressing it  
begins.

All the front part is gathered up and held  
with one hand while the other hand presses  
a comb lightly through it till each sepa-  
rate strand is smoothly in its place.

There should be no unsightly bulging

of the underneath strands, no overlapping  
or uneven partings of the strands that lie  
on top. The knack of gathering up the  
hair should be practiced till the amateur  
hairdresser is perfect in it.

It is really more than half the secret of  
successful and becoming hairdressing.

Once the hair is smoothly gathered up  
to the correct height on the head the di-  
viding into three parts for the pompadour  
is easily accomplished. The addition of a  
light "pompadour roll" is necessary if the  
front hair is scanty or thin.

Each of the three parts is rolled sepa-  
rately over the fingers in pompadour style  
and then fastened accurately in place.

This secure fastening, concerning which  
the home hairdresser so rarely feels as-  
sured, is another knack of the skilled ar-  
tist.

He lifts a lock of the back hair and  
braids two or three inches of it.

Drawing this braid to the side of the  
head he is at the moment arranging, he in-  
serts the comb or big shell hairpin which  
holds the pompadour in the desired posi-  
tion.

That which fastens thus finds something  
to fasten to, and combs and pins which  
under ordinary treatment, "walk" loose-  
ly around in the hair or else fall out and

get lost, are all kept firmly in their places  
through this knack of knowing how to do  
the thing correctly.

Before the combs are fastened in firmly  
the three sections of the pompadour must  
receive the quick little pulls and cautious  
jerks which convert three close parts into  
one gracefully drooping mass of fluffy  
hair—the really stylish pompadour.

Each woman before her own mirror is  
herself the best judge of the most becom-  
ing droop of her own pompadour.

A little practice will soon perfect her in  
the art of arranging her front hair. She  
then is ready to attempt the low-collared knot  
at the back.

For the fashionable style of low-dressing  
the back hair is combed out smoothly and  
then evenly parted in the middle.

The two portions are separately twisted  
after the manner shown in the illustra-  
tion.

They are next rolled over each other in  
rope fashion.

A careful look at the illustration, which  
shows the back-dressing completed, will en-  
able any woman to copy the style suc-  
cessfully.

It is the chateleine style in effect.  
There is no braiding of the back hair, but  
a simple coiling over and over of the two  
twists.

A Pretty and Becoming Style.

About half way up a regular knot is tied  
in the twists and then partially pulled out  
to look elegantly loose and light.

This latest style of hairdressing is a privi-  
lege and becoming style for the majority of  
women.

It will be seen that the pompadour re-  
tains the favor it has deservedly won.

With gradual changes from its first stiff  
shape to its graceful fluff in the prevailing  
fashion the pompadour has made a most  
becoming frame for the face of womanhood  
and the liberty permitted in the arrange-  
ment of the loose front-tells renders it  
easy to arrange the pompadour so that it  
suits every variety of face.

She Is Fooling Thee, Beware!

I am a girl 20 years old. I have been going  
with a young man, whom I will call A, for 11  
months. We both love each other. By chance I  
met a friend of his and he asked me to go out  
with him.

The following day I met A, and he knew I was  
going out with B. He pleaded with me not to go.  
I told him I loved B as much as I loved him. A  
rather coldly said he would not be so easily won  
by his daughter than a pleasured with me.

We almost heartbreakers when I told him I  
could not be so easily won. When I met A again I  
begged him to forgive me, telling him I still loved  
him, and did wrong by going out with B. He  
then told me he would love me. I told him  
it was only him I loved, but he still believes I  
love B.

If I ever meet B on the street I would not  
speak to him; but A does not believe me. Now,  
what I want to know is how I can make A be-  
lieve I love him.

HEARTBROKEN.

You have repaid as you owed. You cannot  
expect to receive love and confidence in  
return for treachery and cruelty.

If you truly loved the one young man,  
how could you willfully wound and offend  
him by accepting attentions from the  
others? And if you were telling a false-  
hood when you declared to your lover  
that you cared as much for his friend as  
for himself, how can you expect him to  
believe you now when you insist that you  
love him alone?

You have been wrong and foolish. If  
you are really and honestly sorry, say  
so to A, and ask him to forgive you. Then  
let your future conduct convince him of  
the sincerity of your words. I am unable  
to see why the other young man should  
be punished for what was solely your  
fault. You seem determined to consider no  
one's feelings but your own.

This Man Should Propose.

I have been keeping company with a young man  
for the past three years, and in that time he has  
never spoken of marriage to me. I love him very  
much and he loves me, as he has often told me.  
He takes me out a great deal and is not afraid  
to spend money on me.

He is very kind to me and is very particular  
where he takes me out. He calls to see me four  
times a week. He is a man of good means and  
has a very nice position. Should I say anything  
to him, as I think it is nearly time? I think  
this young man is not acting fairly. He of a  
Christian man should not be so selfish. He has  
not right to speak of love to me unless  
he also speaks of marriage. He has no

right to take for himself three years of  
your life unless he intends to devote the  
rest of his own life to your happiness.

You say he holds a good position and is  
financially able to support a wife. He  
should, therefore, either ask you to marry  
him or else give some other man a chance  
to do so.

It is likely that this young man will  
say, in kind and generous and careful  
to take you only to right places, has only  
the best intentions, but he should under-  
stand that a man who willfully wounds a  
woman's heart is in honor bound to offer  
her his hand.

There may be reasons why immediate  
marriage is not advisable in this instance.  
If so, he should talk with you frankly about  
these reasons, and either ask you to wait  
for him or leave you free to accept any en-  
gagement to be constant to him alone.

Under no circumstances, however, should  
you say anything to him about marriage,  
unless he first mentions the matter to you.  
Wait a little longer, and if he does not  
speak, tell him you cannot receive his ex-  
clusive attentions, as it attracts comment.  
When you take this step you must follow it  
up and positively refuse to give this lar-  
geard in love more of your society than any  
other of your man acquaintances may claim.

Wait for His Majesty's Pleasure.

I am acquainted with a young man, and when  
I meet him he bids me the time of day. I never  
was in conversation with him. I like his ap-  
pearance and would like to become more friendly  
with him. He is a very nice man.

You must wait until the gentleman has  
said enough to you to follow up the  
acquaintance. A young lady should not  
make advances in such matters.

May He Give Her Jewelry?

Will you kindly decide on my behalf? I have  
not proper to give a young lady jewelry.  
Christian girls (they have been with me  
two years) I hope it is all right to do so.  
decide this.

A young lady should not accept any  
of jewelry from any gentleman until  
five times she is engaged to be mar-  
ried. Take care not to be misled.

This young man is not acting fairly. He of a  
Christian man should not be so selfish. He has  
not right to speak of love to me unless  
he also speaks of marriage. He has no

## UNIQUE EXPERIENCES OF THE POSTOFFICE INFORMATION BUREAU CLERKS HINTS ON LOVE AND COURTSHIP

Strange Questions Asked and Queer Informa-  
tion Sought by St. Louis Patrons:

THE information bureau of the St. Louis Postoffice is without duplicate in any  
of the first-class postoffices of the country.

In other cities the information bureau merely supplies information relative  
to the letter mails and closes with the close of the day's business. The St. Louis  
information bureau is the central office of the postoffice. It never closes. After  
the various other postal departments have shut down for the day it takes up their  
work and carries it forward.

It is possible to buy stamps or money orders or register a letter or get mail at  
the information bureau at any time of the night or on Sunday. And if one has a  
money order or notification of the coming of a registered letter and can make his or  
her identification positive the information bureau will pay the order or hand over  
the registered letter.

By F. W. BAUMHOFF, Postmaster of  
St. Louis.

THE information bureau was opened  
on the coming into office of Post-  
master Baumhoff. It has proved  
a great convenience to the working public  
to be able to transact postal business after  
working hours.

THE St. Louis inquiry bureau is  
unique. It is the only information  
bureau in the country that is always  
open. Some of the information bureaus  
answer relating solely to the letter mail.  
The St. Louis postoffice information bu-  
reau answers questions and looks up com-  
plaints regarding registered mail and  
money orders and any other subject con-  
nected with the postoffice.

We not only keep a directory of St. Louis  
for the use of patrons of the information  
bureau, but the current directories of 19  
of the leading cities in the country are to  
be seen. This makes it possible to ad-  
dress letters to street numbers.

We supply a printed monthly sailing list  
of steamers carrying mail out of all Amer-  
ican ports, and are able to tell those send-  
ing letters abroad the latest moment letters  
for these steamers may be received locally.

We tell those having friends abroad  
the best means of reaching those friends  
by mail, and the time that will likely be  
taken to deliver letters on the other side.

We means of the Dictionnaire des Bureaux

mal office because of the imperfections  
in its address.

There are 14 persons employed in the in-  
formation bureau during the 24 hours. Eight  
work from 7:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Four work  
out to midnight, and two after midnight.

From 15 to 20 letters are registered of a  
night, on the average. At times the num-  
ber is larger. The total business of the of-  
fice will run about \$999 a night on week  
nights, and Saturday, when it runs to  
\$1500 or to \$2000, including Sunday sales.

Previous to the opening of a night office  
persons who could not get to the postoffice  
during business hours, were forced to send  
money by express. Many persons cannot  
get to the office until after 8 o'clock. The  
night office is a great convenience to them.

Some queer questions are asked of the  
information bureau.

A business man rang up the telephone  
and asked us if it were raining in Chicago.

A great many persons come into the post-  
office under the impression that they are  
in the Century building. It is quite cus-  
tomary to ask where business houses are  
located, and what time passenger trains go  
out. We know about trains carrying mail,  
but it takes time to look up passenger  
trains, some of which carry no mail. But  
we give the information.

A Kentucky man who asked for it said he  
hated to bother the railroad people.

There is an impression on the part of  
some persons that the postoffice informa-  
tion bureau is an institution for the reun-  
ing of separated married people. Traveling  
men come to the bureau for information as  
to the new address of their wives who  
have moved during their absence on the  
road, and failed to notify them, or if at-  
tempting to do so, their letters were mis-  
sented by the husband. One man said he could  
find out where his wife, from whom he was  
separated, had moved, he would go to her  
and take their child away from her and let  
his wife keep on living by herself.

Most of the husbands are told that if  
their wives wished them to have their  
addresses they would have supplied the  
husband with it. In instances where it  
seems that information is justified the  
husband is referred to the postal inspec-  
tor, who indicates what may be done. There  
is a rule against giving changes in ad-  
dresses save to business houses. Presum-  
ably it grew out of the use of the post-

office as a collection bureau.

A great many young women come into  
the bureau and with no preliminary word  
say "Have you got anything for me?"

"What's your name?" the clerk has to  
ask.

"Hannah Brown," may be the reply.

"What's your address?" will be another  
question.

That will be answered, and then the  
place from which a letter was possibly ex-  
pected will be ascertained, and finally in-  
formation sufficient to form the basis for  
inquiry will be had.

An old colored woman has come to the  
bureau of information window every three  
months for three years and said: "I'm  
lookin' for my pension papers. I ain't got  
no pension letter in three months. I know  
somebody's holdin' my pension letter."

An old Irish pension widow comes in  
every quarter and says: "I want my pen-  
sion papers. Somebody's keepin' my mail  
from me. My husband has been dead 37  
years. I raised my children on the wash-  
board."

An old southern matrimony goes out sur-  
ring. Every time she comes back she galls  
for the letter that never comes. The girls  
in the office look for her visits; she is  
such a good old soul, so confiding, so re-  
solute.

One poor woman, just out of the hospi-  
tal, her clothes tattered and torn, was  
sure a postal order was awaiting her. The  
clerk in the information bureau looked  
high and low and found no money order.  
Her next visit was accompanied by a pos-  
tal card so written that it could only be  
read in a mirror. This was supposed to  
indicate the sending of the money order.  
Several of these cards were shown on var-  
ious visits, but the postal order was never  
found. Finally the poor woman stopped  
coming.

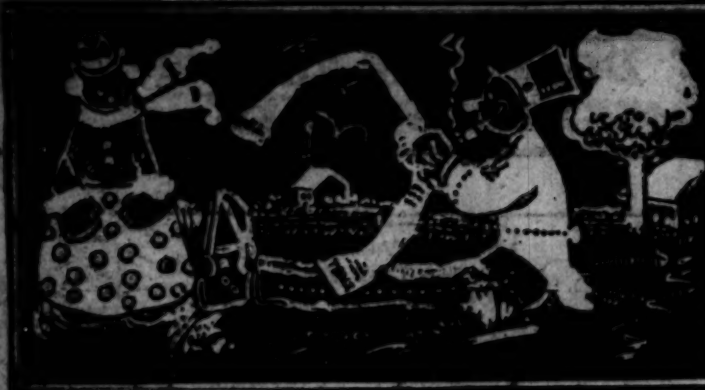
An Italian poet is one of the periodical  
callers at the information bureau. He  
seems to have no business save to criticize  
the American people who, he says, are so  
cold. "Why is it?" he asks, "that you have  
to go to Italy for all your suitors? Be-  
cause Americans lack passion, lack ideal-  
ity. Europe is where you enjoy life. Americans  
are too practical. There are things beyond  
the dollars."

A man telephoned the other day that he  
had not received a special delivery letter.







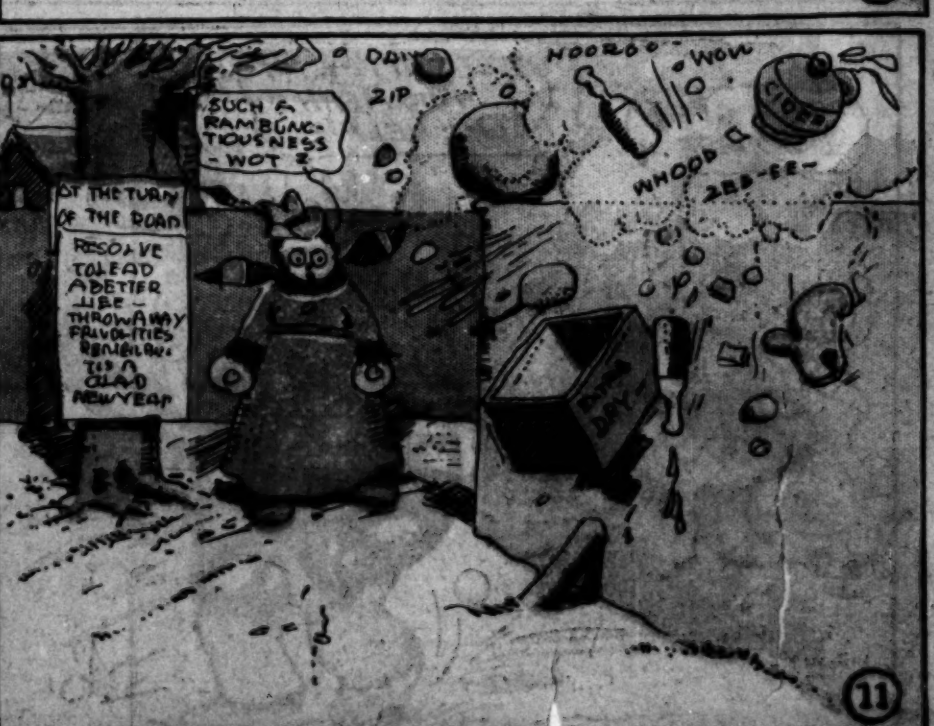
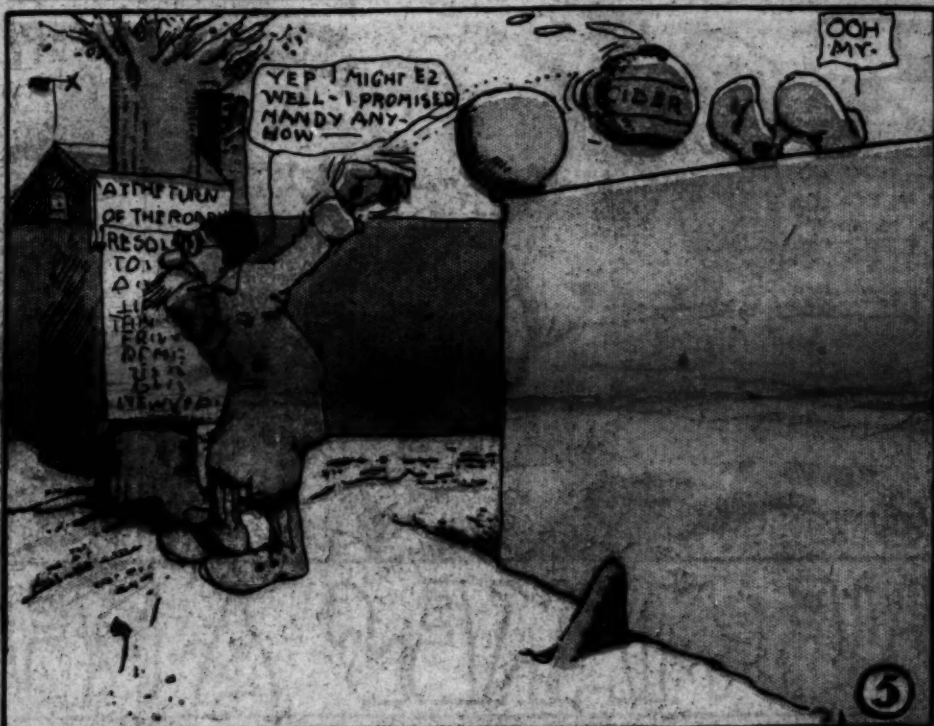
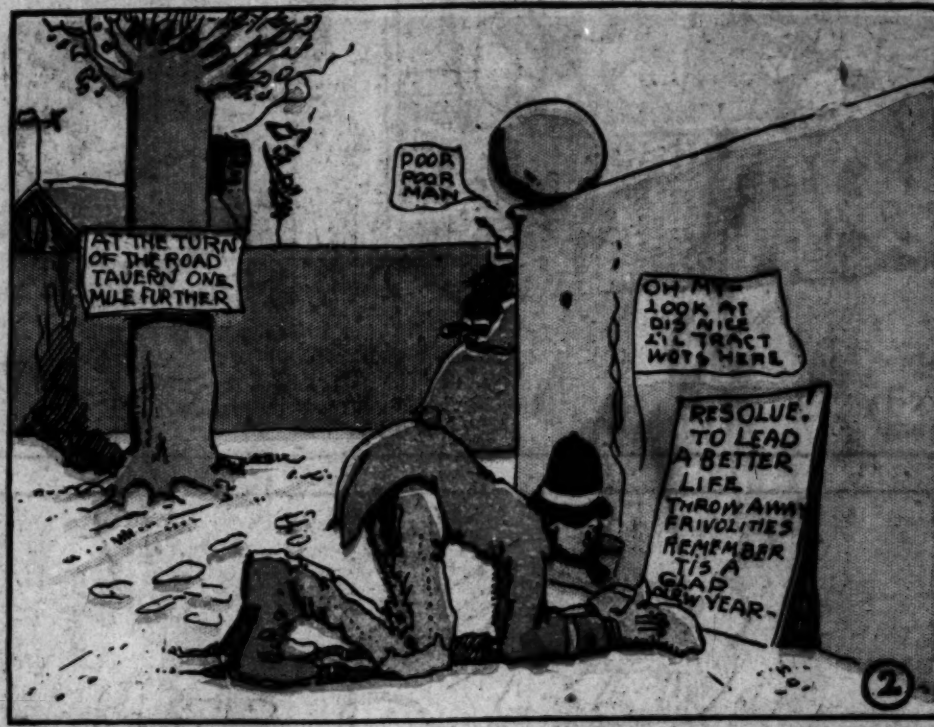


# FUNNY SIDE OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH,  
SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1903



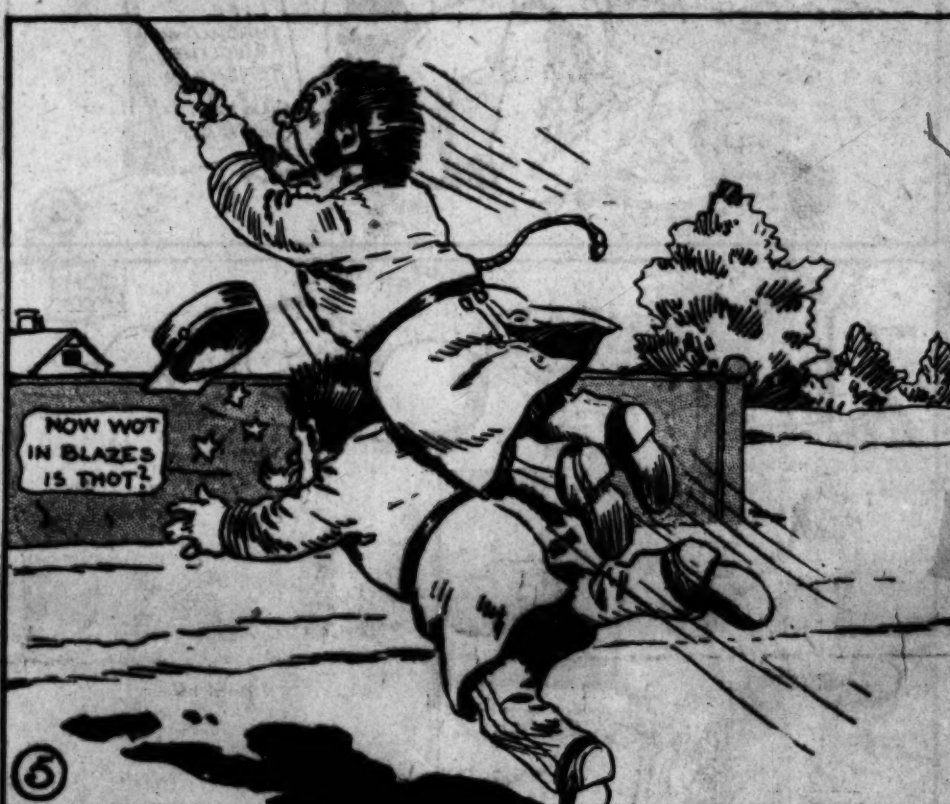
## AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD--A NEW YEAR'S TR





# VENGE THE COP, UP IN THE AIR

BUT IT'S DOLLARS TO DOUGHNUTS HE'LL COME DOWN NEXT WEEK



# MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE MAKES A REALISTIC SNOW-MAN





# The Angel

# Child Assists in a Burglary.



## A G E N T L E R E M I N D E R



## The Punishment of a Criminal.





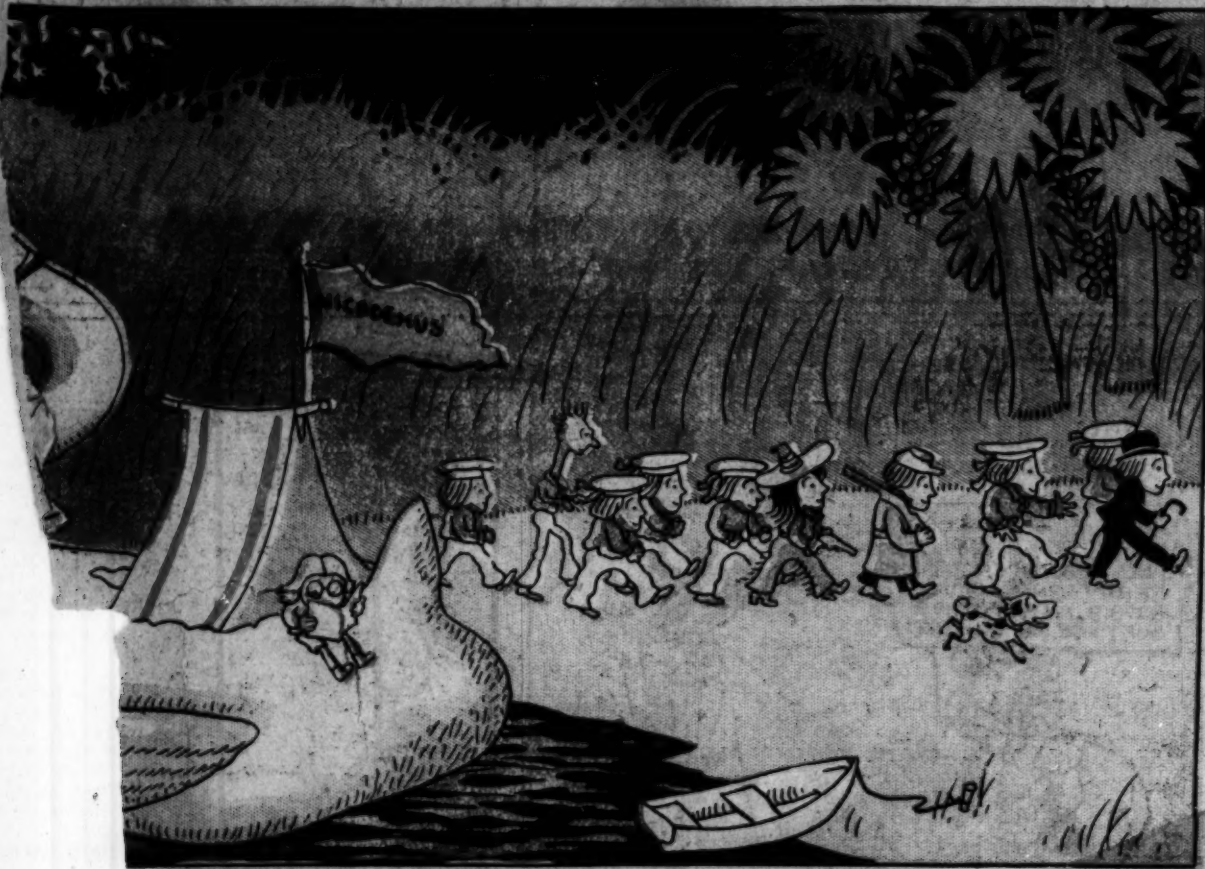


be setting sail, where strangers  
And many a strange adventure to the Twinklies comes  
to pass.  
As on that day, one New Year's week,  
When a giant swan swam up the creek  
By one, they scamper through the

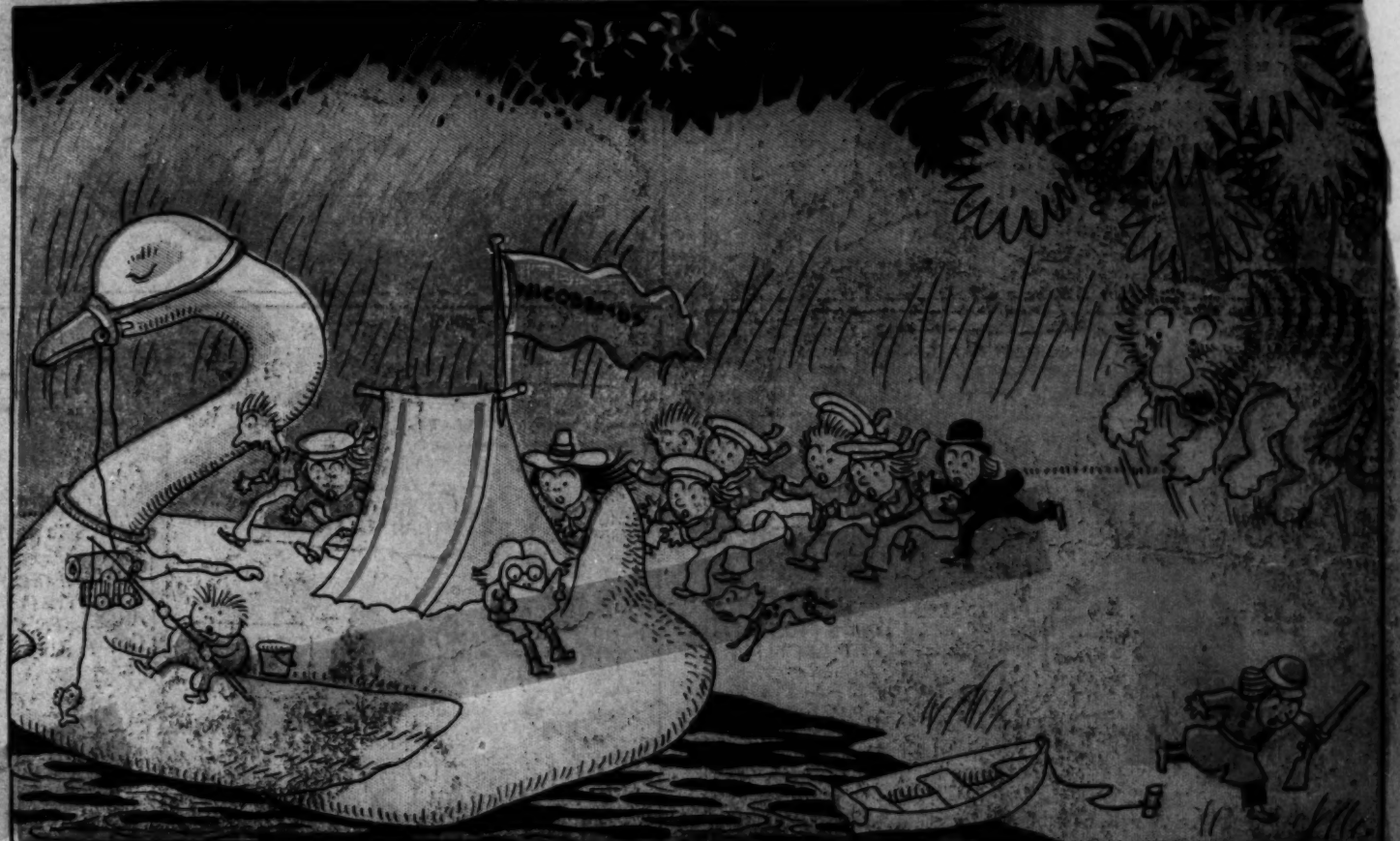
# THE TWINKLIES.

Pictures by Gustave Verbeek Verses by Paul West.

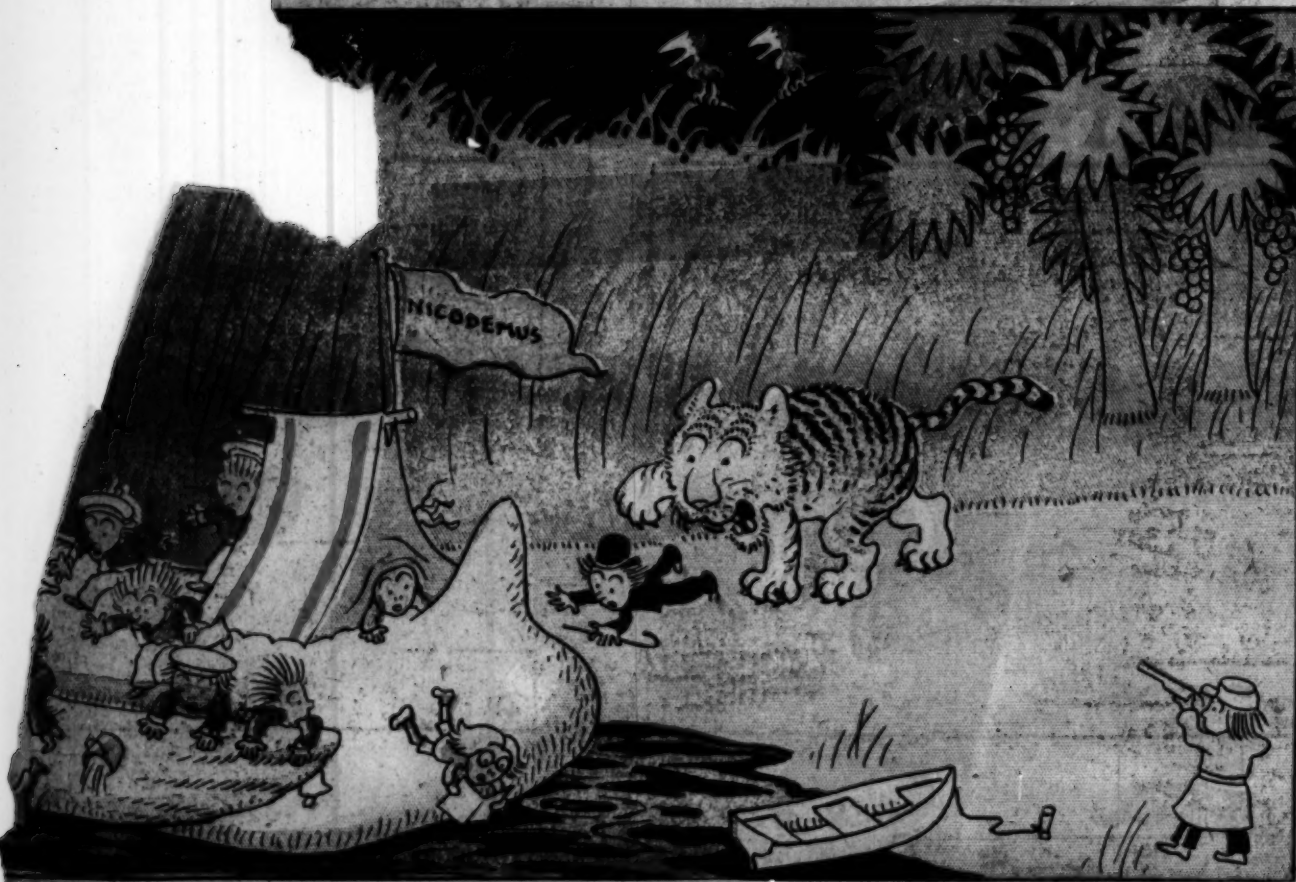
The Twinklies, peeping through the reeds, discerned  
The snow-white bird,  
And on of them-lassoed him quick, without another  
word.  
Then altogether on the rope they pulled with might  
And main.  
And though the great swan kicked and fought, his  
forts were in vain.  
"Oh, oh," they cried, "We've got a ship!"  
Now, all aboard for a foreign trip!



1—In a creek the Twinklies sailed upon the giant swan  
reached a quiet spot, and landed just at dawn.



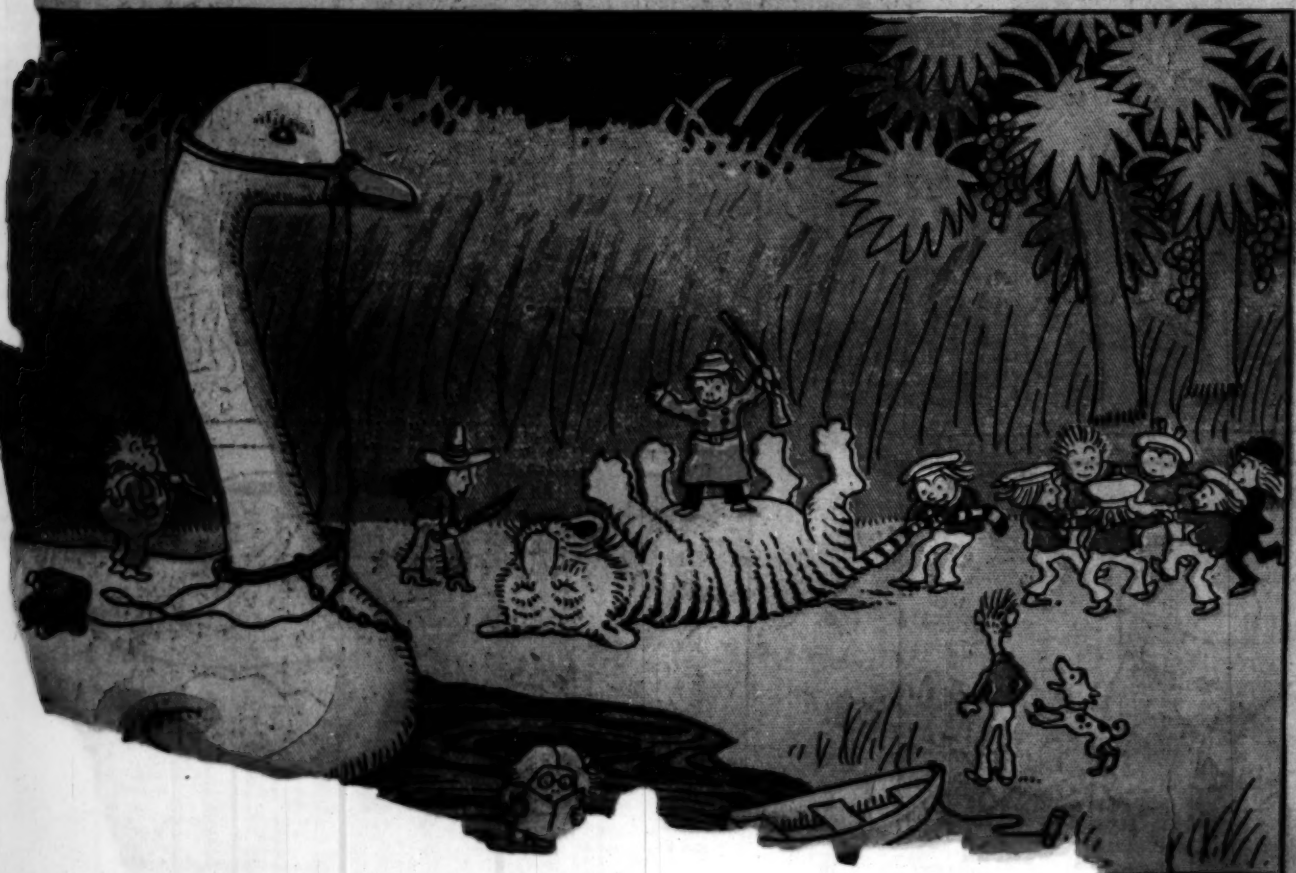
2—They sauntered out, when suddenly they heard a dreadful roar.  
It was a monster tiger and they scampered for the shore.



3—Aboard the Nicodemus (which they called the swan) they flew.  
The tiger, snarling like a cat, pressed close upon the crew.



4—"I'll save you!" Nicodemus cried and grabbed that monstrous cat  
Within his beak and held him tight and shook him like a rat.



6—The tiger's skin hung up to dry, they started off once more  
To seek adventures elsewhere, on some other foreign shore.

(Continued by Week.)